The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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IRISH VALOR IN TRANSVAAL WAR.

Chicago Ambulance Corps Men Tell of Their Five Months' Campaign in Africa.

SEE MUCH OF FIGHTING.

Join in Series of Battles from Bradford to Pretoria, Always in Front Rank.

SOME WHO DID NOT RETURN.

One Rests in Soldier's Grave, Two Are Prisoners, Others Are Still with Gen. Botha.

CHARGE AGAINST CONSUL STOWE.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The Chicago Irish-American corps is at home again after five months' campaigning in south Africa, where it learned to admire the valor of the Boers and to despise the poor fighting qualities of the British soldiers.

The Chicago men, all of whom enlisted in the ambulance corps, make no secret of the fact that they tore off their Red Cross badges as soon as they arrived within the Boer lines and at once went to the front. During their five months' service they saw almost constant fighting. They were in the engagements at Brandfort, when Lord Roberts first began his final advance from Bloemfontein to the Transvaal frontier. With the rear guard of the Boer army they fought the British on the Vet River, at Virginia Station, and at Kroonstadt. They helped a Boer commando of 2,000 stand off 85,000 British soldiers in the eight days' fighting around Belfast. They participated in the three days' engagement around Johannesburg, and with the Boer army they kept Lord Roberts' army in check in the weeks of fighting from Pretoria to the Portuguese frontier.

Some Who Do Not Return.

They come home with many stories of thrilling experience in the battlefield. They went out fifty-eight strong, and only thirty-three returned. One of their members is in a soldier's grave at Thaba 'Nchu, another is a prisoner at St. Helena, still another on the Island of Ceylon. Two have been missing since the battle of Belfast. Three are still with General Botha. The rest are either sick in hospitals, in the hands of the British, or visiting in Europe.

Charge Consul with Extortion.

The men declare they received not one cent for their services, but were only outfitted by the Boers. The Irishmen denounce with considerable vigor the United States Consul at Cape Town, Mr. James G. Stowe, who, they say, charged them 10 per cent for changing their United States money into English and Transvaal currency. This, they claim, was extortion.

Start Home Today.

The twenty-two members of the ambulance corps hailing from Chicago will leave for home at 1 o'clock tomorrow over the New York Central. The balance, all of whom are from points in Massachusetts, were provided with transportation today and departed for their homes.

Welcomed on the Trave.

The Trave, which brought the Chicago men over, arrived in the harbor on Thursday, but too late to pass quarantine. The steamship started up the harbor early this morning and was met by the revenue cutter with the customs officials off Governor's Island. On board the revenue cutter to greet the returning Irishmen were Patrick Egan, former United States Minister to Chile, and J. W. Donovan, of the United Irish societies of New York. When the cutter came alongside a group of the ambulance corps was seen on deck.

The men who had fought with the Boers were conspicuous by reason of their long overcoats and their huge broad brimmed hats. The brims of the hats were almost all turned up on the right side and held there by clasps representing the Transvaal coat-of-arms. Under the clasp or pin was a strip of cloth with the Boer national colors—red, white, blue, and green.

Mr. Egan and Mr. Donovan clamored aboard the Trave, which was gayly dressed in honor of its two hundredth voyage, and the handshaking and congratulating began. L. R. Buckley, Vice President of the United Irish societies of Chicago, was already on the ship, having gone to quarantine last night and remaining over till this morning. At the ship's pier more representatives of the Irish societies in New York met the returned fighters, and as soon as their baggage was passed escorted them to the Vanderbilt Hotel for entertainment till they left for their homes.

Captain O'Connor's Story.

On the way to the dock Captain Patrick O'Connor, who was in immediate command of the company during all the fighting in south Africa, gave a chronological account of the movements of his men from the time they left New York till their return. Captain O'Connor, refreshing his memory occasionally from a diary kept by James V. Coyne, said:

"We left New York on Feb. 15 last on the French steamship Gascogne, and landed at Havre. There we took another French steamship, the Caravellas, and proceeded to Lourenzo Marquez by way of Lisbon, Da Kaar, Cape Town, and Delagoa Bay. We left for Pretoria in a special train provided for us, and arrived there the 13th of April. Some of the men threw away their Red Cross insignia immediately after leaving Portuguese territory, but most of the men waited till we got to Pretoria.

"On the 29th of April we left Pretoria for the Free State, where the fighting was taking place. The Boers provided us with rifles and horses. The guns were Mausers, and the horses—Basuto ponies mostly—were admirably adapted for getting over that country. We were all mounted. President Kruger made us a speech on our departure, and thanked us heartily for coming so far to fight for the cause of Boer liberty.

"We first met the British at Brandfort, on the 3d of May. There was one Dutch com-

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SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL.

Members of Chicago Irish-American ambulance corps, arrived in New York, relate experiences of the five months' campaign against the British in south Africa. Advance guard reached Chicago.

C. B. Marks fell from nineteenth story gable on Masonic Temple and lay for nineteen hours in narrow rain gutter on seventeenth story. Passer-by saw him wave paper as distress signal and he was rescued with ropes and ladders, nearly dead from exposure and with right leg badly frozen.

Attorney Burres struck Assistant State's Attorney Barnes during Maxwell murder trial. Was sentenced to jail, but punishment delayed. Case to end today.

William R. Hunter says Chicago is Mecca for tramps, fewer arrests of vagrants being made here than in Terre Haute, Ind., or Butte, Mont.

R. J. Stell, secretary and treasurer of Monadnock Loan and Investment company, missing; accounts said to be short.

Dowie wants water furnished free to his Wentworth avenue buildings, declaring they are used for religious instruction.

Elmer G. Harz, coal merchant, fearing insanity, committed suicide at his residence, 504 Dearborn avenue.

Finance committee refused to appropriate $25,000 reserved for hunting illicit pipes at the Stock-Yards.

William Schneider, 17 years old, killed in struggle with brother Ernest for possession of revolver.

Survivors of Manchester to hold first reunion at Central Music Hall next Thursday evening.

Julius Redjewski fell five stories down elevator shaft in Hartford Building and was killed.

Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus says he could not accept Presidency of Northwestern University.

Anton Stucken, 580 Blue Island avenue, wounded his wife and killed himself.

John Tilly and family of Lake Bluff nearly died from eating poisoned food.

Sleet delayed street car and "L" traffic.

Gambling again in down-town district.

DOMESTIC.

Mob of Lincoln County, Colo., lynched Preston Porter Jr., a negro, who murdered a 13-year-old girl last week, by burning him at the stake at the scene of the crime. Governor Thomas permitted surrender of prisoner to Sheriff, who took him home, where he knew mob was waiting. Telegraph office established beside execution place and bulletins sent out on progress of crime.

Revelations in French gun secret affair have stirred up trouble between General Miles and General Buffington. General Andre of French army says secret is safe.

Arraignment of New York police by Bishop Potter stirred Mayor to action, and may account for Richard Croker's sudden espousal of reform measures.

Three convicts escaped from State prison at Leavenworth, Kas., by display of wooden pistols. One fatally wounded; others at bay in woods.

A. C. Harris, United States Minister to Austria, will resign and resume law practice.

Childhood romance of Mrs. Homer Garvin, Carthage, Ill., ended by husband's insanity.

Entire family of Caledonia, Minn., held on charge of murdering cripple son.

Population of Iowa, 2,231,853; Louisiana, 1,381,625; Hawaii, 154,001.

Attorney General Griggs will retire on March 4.

High death rate in New York tenements.

FOREIGN.

Demented woman threw small ax at Emperor William of Germany as he was driving through streets of Breslau in open carriage. She was arrested.

Prince Tuan, Boxer leader, degraded by imperial edict. Nine Princes to be deprived of rank and imprisoned for life or banished.

Reported from Pekin Prince Cheng will be sent to Germany to apologize for murder of Baron von Ketteler.

Czar's physicians say his condition is satisfactory, but uneasiness is manifested in European capitals.

Cardinal Vaughan sees strife among powers in dawn of twentieth century.

Boers tore up railway in twenty places north of Orange River.

Lord Rosebery installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

POLITICAL.

Congressmen conferred with President on project to reduce representation of southern States that have disfranchised negroes. McKinley opposed to idea.

Republican members-elect of Illinois Legislature to meet in Great Northern today to discuss Senatorship and organization of House.

Plot alleged to engage Kentucky negroes in crap shooting, arrest them, and keep them away from polls. Case in federal court.

Robert W. Wilcox, independent Royalist candidate, elected delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

W. J. Bryan offered big fee to defend alleged violators of election law in New York.

Senatorial fight on in Nebraska with more than a score of candidates in the field.

John P. Hopkins after control of Democratic organization in Cook County.

David B. Hill to lead the fight for Croker's overthrow.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

River soundings showed canal had increased stream's depth so, with tunnels and center-pier bridges out, largest lake boats could navigate to Halsted street. Trustees say income must be increased or all river improvements must stop.

Mrs. Florence Pullman Lowden took out $250,000 insurance policy on her life, the largest ever issued to a woman. Her husband, Frank O. Lowden, took out a similar amount.

Business firms following example of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. in providing fund for employés to borrow from and prohibiting patronage of loan sharks.

John Cudahy Packing and Provision company incorporated at Springfield, Ill., first step toward combining interests of brothers in $10,000,000 enterprise.

Interstate Commerce commission to meet in Chicago on Nov. 20 to investigate alleged discriminations in freight pool.

American Linseed company wants $5,000,000 additional stock and will pay no more dividends till it gets it.

Building Trades council refused to order strike against contractor on down-town building.

Early closing of navigation and dearth of cars threaten Chicago with coal famine.

Consignment of lace machinery for Dowie arrived at Newport News.

Dun's weekly review of trade says staples are on a firmer basis.

SPORTING.

Principals of Chicago University affiliated schools indorsed football for boys under faculty control.

Chicago football team in bad shape for game with Wisconsin today.

Yale and Princeton annual football game at Princeton today.

Cincinnati baseball club relinquishes Hartsell to Hart.

CALLS CHICAGO TRAMPS' MECCA.

William R. Hunter Says City Gives Them the Best Living on the Easiest Terms.

FIGURES TO PROVE IT.

Fewer Arrests for Vagrancy Made Here Than in Terre Haute, Ind., and Butte, Mont.

DRAWING AN ORDINANCE.

Chicago has become the mecca of the vagrant and the tramp, not only because other cities have attempted to suppress him but because Chicago has offered him the best living on the easiest terms. More arrests for vagrancy are made in Terre Haute, Ind., and Butte, Mont., than are made in Chicago.

The foregoing is a digest of the showing which will be made in a report to be submitted next Tuesday to the Chicago Bureau of Associated Charities by one of its secretaries, William R. Hunter. After an exhaustive inquiry into the vagrancy problem as related to the crime question which is now agitating the community, Mr. Hunter has reached the conclusion that the lodging-houses, barrel-houses, and low saloons of the city are the nurseries of petty thieves and holdup men.

Drawing a Vagrancy Ordinance.

Coincident with this investigation on behalf of the Associated Charities, is the plan of Alderman Charles Alling to introduce in the City Council on Monday night a vagrancy ordinance calculated to give the police all the power they ask. Alderman Alling conferred with Corporation Counsel Walker yesterday, and afterward said there was no obstacle to such an ordinance as Chief of Detectives Colleran declares necessary to prevent a continuance of the "reign of crime" in the city. Mr. Walker began work on drafting the ordinance.

"The police should have no excuse for not suppressing crime," said Alderman Alling, "and since they suggest a vagrancy ordinance it shall be brought to the Council at once. Mr. Walker and I have gone over the vagrancy ordinances in force in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia, and we are convinced that Chicago can have one. I am satisfied that the Council will adopt the proposed ordinance.

"Captain Colleran complains that the holdups are being committed by vagrants who are able to evade the law. He says when the vagrants are arrested their friends step in and give them money, which, under the present city ordinances, makes further prosecution impossible.

"The proposed ordinance will seek to prevent crime rather than provide punishment for crime after it has been committed. The ordinance will impose a punishment for vagrancy which will include imprisonment as well as a fine, not merely a fine or imprisonment. If the police under this law can get all the vagrants in jail this winter there will be no excuse for such prevalence of crime as there was last winter, and which is beginning anew now."

Hunter Takes Issue with Alling.

Although Mr. Hunter in his report will criticise Chicago's methods of dealing with the vagrant, he takes issue with Alderman Alling as to the proper manner in which the city should deal with the class conceded to be largely responsible for the prevalence of crime.

"Alderman Alling's proposed ordinance would be cruel," says Mr. Hunter. "Chicago should follow the plan adopted in New York within the last year—that of police control, with men regularly detailed for an investigation of every vagrancy case, followed by a report to the Bureau of Charities.

Compared with Other Cities.

"I have just prepared a table of figures," continued Mr. Hunter, "taken from the report of the Commissioner of Labor, which shows by comparison the population and arrests for vagrancy during 1899 in a number of the cities of the country. The table is as follows:

Cities.	Population.	Arrests for vagrancy.
New York	3,437,202	6,139
Chicago	1,698,570	502
Philadelphia	1,293,697	5,176
Boston	506,892	3,104
Buffalo	352,219	2,643
Washington	278,718	2,280
Omaha	102,555	535
Memphis	102,320	514
Terre Haute	36,673	521
Butte	30,470	684

New York Mecca Till Last Year.

"Until last year New York was a home for the vagrants of the country. They crowded into that city, esepcially in the autumn. If unable to pay for a cheap lodging, they were entertained in a free police station. They were allowed to beg along the sidewalks and from door to door without molestation. If arrested they secured their speedy release by political influence.

"Under the new policy there the police stations have ceased to provide free lodging. These pest holes of contagion have given way to municipal lodging-houses. All newcomers are investigated, and a cumulative sentence to the workhouse is imposed on the undeserving, while transportation is provided for those who have a legal residence elsewhere."

Would Enlarge Alling's Scheme.

"Alderman Alling's proposition is weak, if taken as a plan for dealing thoroughly with vagrancy and petty thievery in Chicago. A comprehensive plan would not only include a new law permitting the police to arrest and sentence an occasional vagrant but would mean the establishment of a municipal lodging-house with a work test. It would include the delegating of a half-dozen policemen to investigate every case of vagrancy and begging found. It would mean the closing of the police stations to lodgers. It would include some plan which would prevent Aldermen from feeding in their down-town saloons a thousand or more of the lowest and most drunken of the vagrant class. It would mean the closing of the cheap lodging-house, which fosters that class of vagrants and criminals, who are in a true sense a menace to the security and health of Chicago. Be it remembered that 114,000 were housed in these dens last year, and that over 39,000 were cared for on one night last winter."

Mayor Will Open Police Stations.

Mayor Harrison said last night that the police stations would be opened to those desiring shelter this winter unless some other plan for their housing was adopted.

"I understand," said the Mayor, "that a

(Continued on third page.)

TUNNELS THE ONLY BAR.

SOUNDINGS SHOW THE CANAL HAS DREDGED THE RIVER.

Harbor Engineer Wilcox Shows by Measurements That Stream Would Accommodate Largest Lake Boats Were Center Piers and Traction Conduits Removed—Current Has Increased Depth—Drainage Trustees Fear Deficit.

Soundings taken yesterday by Harbor Engineer Wilcox showed that the Chicago River, if cleared of the tunnels and center-pier bridges, would accommodate the largest vessels on the lakes. It was proven that the current caused by the drainage canal has scooped out the bed of the river and swept away a foot of mud and slime, leaving a clean, hard bottom. The canal has cleaned the river even more thoroughly than was expected.

The result of Mr. Wilcox's soundings supports the contention of the city in the tunnel mandamus suits that the tunnels form a serious obstruction to Chicago's lake commerce and that the drainage canal has not decreased the commercial value of the river.

The first of the tunnel cases will be heard before Judge Neely on Nov. 26. This will be the Van Buren street suit, the other two being taken up later. In all the soundings made yesterday will be used as evidence.

The measurements were taken along the river from its mouth to a point south of Van Buren street. They showed an increase of from one to three feet over the government soundings taken in 1896. It was demonstrated that, while the depth of water over the tunnels was only seventeen or eighteen feet, there was from twenty to twenty-five feet of water above and below these obstructions. Complete soundings of the river at cross sections above the tunnels will be secured today, as the results secured yesterday in this particular were not complete.

"The Chicago River would be all right if the tunnels were lowered and the center-pier bridges removed," said Engineer Wilcox. "The action of the current has cleaned out the river bed and has left it hard as a rock. If the obstructions were removed the largest lake vessels could navigate the river as far as the elevators at Halsted street."

Figures on Increased Depth.

A comparative table of the results obtained yesterday and the results of the government sounding in 1896 shows the following:

	City. feet.	Gov'nm't. feet.
Point	20.9	19.9
Mouth	23.4	20.7
Rush street	21	20.5
Wabash avenue	22.4	21
Dearborn street	23	22.4
Clark street	23	19
La Salle street	22	19.7
Franklin street	22.5	22
Junction of forks		

From Lake street south the Drainage board has dredged since the government soundings were taken and the comparison cannot be continued.

Drainage Deficit of $300,000.

Drainage Trustees, old and new, gathered at the board's headquarters during the afternoon and discussed future plans, financial and political. Under present conditions it was declared the district will exist with a deficit of $300,000 each year, and no more contracts for work can be let. This means, the trustees said, that the work promised to be done on the river and bridges will not be done, and Congress may find reason to order the water in the canal shut off.

The meeting in the board rooms was brief. It began in merriment and closed in confusion, and the guests were invited to attend a second conference on next Wednesday. The new members-elect were given a printed statement showing the resources and fixed liabilities of the district from Nov. 1, 1900, to Jan. 1, 1902, to study before the next meeting.

Fears Congress May Interfere.

It was stated also that the present outstanding bonds of the district amount to $14,485,000.

Trustee Braden made a brief statement of the situation. "The printed statement," he said, "shows our total resources up to Jan. 1, 1902, to be $4,191,611, and liabilities $2,633,805. This leaves $1,557,806 available for construction and administration. Deduct from this $1,200,000 due on contracts signed and you have $357,000 for work during the next fourteen months. Taking out of this sum the amount necessary for maintenance and you have about $200,000 available to build bridges, controlling works, and making other improvements. The income of the Sanitary District as now established by $250,000,000 of assessed valuation, provides a revenue of only $1,250,000 a year. It will take $700,000 to pay annual interest, $740,000 to pay the principal, and $75,000 for maintenance. This will leave a deficit each year of $300,000, with no estimate for work to be done. This means that the work promised to be done will not be done, and Congress may order the water shut off."

Trustee Jones declared that the reduced valuations on Cook County realty had deprived the board of $3,000,000, with which they had expected to replace the present center pier bridges.

"Unless arrangements can be made," he continued, "to raise this money by other means the proposed river improvements cannot be made. The question is shall we ask the Legislature to help us by enacting a new law providing for a tax levy that will give us the money we need. I favor such a plan."

Jones Out for Presidency.

Trustee Jones made formal announcement of his candidacy for President. Later he said that a majority of the trustees had promised him their support. Trustee Carter and Trustee Wenter, both of whom have been talked of for President, said they were not ready to make a statement. Mr. Carter was talked of for the Vice Presidency.

Richard Croker will sail for England tomorrow, and tonight he had a farewell conference with his leaders.

BROTHERS' STRUGGLE OVER REVOLVER ENDS IN DEATH OF YOUNGER.

William Schneider Killed in His Father's Saloon, 5901 Halsted Street—Ernest, Who Tried to Take Gun from Him Is Not Arrested.

William Schneider, 17 years old, was shot and almost instantly killed last night during a struggle with his brother, Ernest, over the possession of a revolver. The affair occurred in their father's saloon, 5901 Halsted street.

Last evening Ernest was tending bar when his brother entered the place shortly before 8 o'clock. The boy went behind the bar and picked up a revolver.

"Put that weapon down," said Ernest.

William refused to do so and Ernest attempted to take it from him. A struggle ensued and during the scuffle a cartridge was exploded. The bullet entered William's left side and he died in a short time. His brother was not arrested.

The revolver was a recent purchase made in anticipation of a call from holdup men and had never been used.

LIES ALL NIGHT ON LOFTY LEDGE.

C. B. Marks Rescued After 19 Hours in Seventeenth Story Gutter of Masonic Temple.

SLIDES FROM A GABLE.

Is Helpless and Severely Frozen When Passer-By Sees Distress Signal, a Fluttering Paper.

SAVED BY ROPE AND LADDER

A man who said his name was C. B. Marks, 6859 Princeton avenue, was rescued from the rain gutter on the seventeenth floor of the Masonic Temple yesterday at 10:30 a. m., after having lain there in the snow since 3 p. m. on Thursday. He fell to the perilous position while climbing on the peak of the north gable on the front of the building.

His predicament was discovered by a pedestrian in State street, who saw a newspaper fluttered by the man as a signal of distress. The manager of the Temple was notified and Marks was rescued by means of an iron ladder and ropes let down from a window in the nineteenth floor. His right leg was frozen stiff. After the victim had been restored with stimulants and food he was taken home.

The main structure of the Masonic Temple terminates at the seventeenth floor, where the inclines to the roof begin. At each end of the front are gables, monument shape, and between them a mansard roof. The slope of the gables is about 45 degrees. At the base of the mansard is a rain gutter two feet wide and about 100 feet long. It has an outer edge or lip nine inches high.

Perilous Climb on Lofty Gable.

Mr. Marks ascended to the roof at 3 p. m. on Thursday. Just why he decided to make the perilous journey on the peak of the north gable he would not say. But, whatever the motive, he climbed the iron railing and soon was moving cautiously along the apex of the inverted V.

When he had proceeded nearly to the outer end he slipped and fell from the twenty-first floor to the seventeenth. The rain gutter caught him, feet first. There was ice in the bottom of the trough and snow lying upon the ice. So great was the momentum gained by the man in his fall that he slid in the trough a distance of fifty feet. Only the lip or flange on the gutter kept him from a plunge of nearly 300 feet from the roof to the flag sidewalk in State street.

Efforts to save himself by crawling back were not to be entertained, for the only avenue of escape was a steep roof, with nothing to lay a hand on. Above him in the mansard were windows, but they were closed. Repeated cries brought no one to the windows to help him. His voice, raised in shouts to passers in the street below, was drowned in the roar of traffic.

Freezing Night in Gutter.

Mr. Marks lay in the gutter all night suffering torture from apprehension, cold, and hunger. When day dawned he remembered that he had a newspaper in his overcoat pocket. He carefully extracted the paper, unfolded it, and tried to wave it over the lip of the gutter as a signal of distress.

Mr. Marks' arm and hand at first were almost too numb for use, but by a little effort he at length was able to make the paper flutter feebly. He kept up his signaling until 10:30 o'clock before it attracted attention and caused his rescue.

At that hour a man, whose name is not known, was walking in State street, opposite the Masonic Temple. He saw the newspaper fluttering over the edge of the gutter at the seventeenth floor. On watching it he noticed that the waving was not done irregularly as by the wind, but regularly as if by some mechanical agent. It occurred to the pedestrian that perhaps a man was concealed behind the edge of the gutter and was waving a distress signal.

Is Drawn Up with a Rope.

The pedestrian at once notified Captain Edward Williams, manager of the Temple, and Day Watchman Henry Glaser of his supposition. An investigating party hurried to the nineteenth floor, where windows open directly above the seventeenth story gutter. The middle window was raised and the party saw Marks lying in the gutter below them. An iron ladder, used when it is necessary to clean the gutter, was procured. This was put in its place. Then a rope was procured. One of the men descended the ladder, placed the rope under Mr. Marks' arms and fastened it. Then the man was hoisted up to the window and taken in.

Dr. J. B. McFatrich, who has an office in the Masonic Temple, was summoned. He found Mr. Marks on a table, where he had been lain. He was exhausted from his experience. It was found that one of the man's legs was frozen and cut. Snow was applied to the leg and stimulants were given internally. Then Mr. Marks was given his first food since noon the day before.

Will Not Explain Climb.

Mr. Marks declined to explain why he climbed out on the apex of the gable. He said his name was C. B. Marks and that he lived at 6850 Princeton avenue. He was well dressed and in other ways appeared to be in prosperous circumstances.

As there is no C. B. Marks in the city directory and there is no such number in Princeton avenue as 6850, it is presumed the man did not give his correct name and address.

After he recovered Day Watchman Glaser took him home.

Glaser Tells of the Rescue.

"It was little short of a miracle," said Mr. Glaser last night at his home, 2721 Princeton avenue, "that the man did not fall over the narrow ledge. I do not know how he managed to get himself in that predicament. In spite of the loss of blood from the cut in his foot and his exhaustion from cold and exposure, he was able to assist a little when he was pulled up by means of a rope. Our house physician, Dr. McFatrich, was called promptly and attended the man. Then I took him to his house, 6859 Princeton avenue. There his family doctor took charge of him. The doctor said that the patient would be able to be on his feet again in a few days. The man said his name was Marks, but he refused steadfastly to explain why he got on that sloping roof."

"The man was in a serious condition from cold and exhaustion when I attended him after the rescue," said Dr. McFatrich. "His leg was frozen solid as a stick of wood. After we had thawed it out it turned black."

FEARS LUNACY, ENDS LIFE

ELMER G. HARZ, RICH COAL DEALER, KILLS HIMSELF.

Broods Over What He Believes to Be Failing Reason and Finally Commits Suicide at His Residence, 504 Dearborn Avenue—Body Discovered Stretched Across His Bed Several Hours Later by Daughter and Mother-in-Law—Others Seek Death.

Haunted by the fear that he would become insane, Elmer G. Harz, a wealthy coal dealer, residing at 504 Dearborn avenue, shot himself in the mouth yesterday morning, dying instantly. He had been dead several hours before the body was found by his daughter Elsie and his mother-in-law, Mrs. M. Herman.

A note written by Mr. Harz was found on a dresser stating that he had decided to end his life rather than live in the fear that he was going insane.

Miss Harz and Mrs. Herman spent the morning and part of the afternoon in the house under the impression that Mr. Harz had gone to his office at 225 Dearborn street. It was his custom to leave the house early in the morning without waiting for breakfast with the family, and the women supposed he had left as usual.

Women Find the Body.

At 3:30 p. m. the two women went up-stairs to arrange his bedroom and there found the body stretched across the bed. A blood stain on the pillow and a revolver clutched in the man's right hand told the story.

Without making any investigation the women notified the police and the dead man's brothers, Theodore Harz, manager of the Chicago Brewing company, and C. O. Harz, the liveryman. When the police arrived the note explaining the suicide was found. The note read:

Dear brothers, sister, daughter, and friends: I am under the belief that I am becoming insane. I prefer death. EMIL.

So far as is known Mr. Harz was in prosperous circumstances. He apparently was in the best of health, and on returning from his office on Thursday evening seemed to be in good spirits.

Business Career in Chicago.

Mr. Harz was 49 years old and a widower. His only child was the daughter, Miss Elsie. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, and came to Chicago in 1859. His first employment was in the banking-house of A. C. & F. Badger as a clerk. He began business for himself as a coal dealer soon after the big fire, starting in a small way at 2 Wells street. Soon after he established an office at 163 Washington street, remaining there for years. He opened his office at 225 Dearborn street a few years ago.

Mr. Harz was a member of the Germania club, of Covenant Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Chicago Turngemeinde.

The funeral will take place from the residence tomorrow at 2 p. m.

Five Seek Death.

In all, four suicides and an apparently successful attempt were recorded yesterday. The dead:

BIRCH, GEORGE A., 39 years old, saloonkeeper at 1015 North Kedzie avenue; by carbolic acid; domestic troubles.

HARZ, ELMER G., 49 years old, 504 Dearborn avenue; shooting; fear of insanity.

MUSKA, MRS. MINNIE, aged 73 years, 482 Larrabee street; by hanging; had been feeble-minded for some time.

STUCKEN, ANTON, 580 Blue Island avenue; shooting; first slightly wounded his wife; domestic trouble.

The dying:

Caltchane, Antoine, 437 Loomis street; shooting; reason unknown.

Pratt, W., 3714 State street, who shot himself several days ago, died in the County Hospital.

Shoots Himself at Depot.

Caltchane shot himself at 10:30 last night in front of the Polk street depot, startling passengers who were hurrying to trains and creating a mild panic among the loungers around the depot.

Birch was a saloonkeeper at 1015 North Kedzie avenue. Beside his body was found a bottle of carbolic acid and a note, which read:

This is a premeditated act, caused by the actions of my wife, for what reasons she knows better than any one. If she thinks her actions toward me were Christianlike then I have little use for Christianity.

Several months ago Birch and his wife quarreled and separated.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:

Threatening, with rain or snow flurries Saturday, with high southeast winds, probably continuing unsettled Sunday.

Sun rises at 6:52; sets at 4:38.

Moon rises at 2:25 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.

1 **Irish Valor in Boer War.**
Chicago Kind to Tramps.
Tunnels River's Only Bar.
Passes Night on Lofty Ledge.
Elmer G. Harz Kills Himself.
Negro Lynched in Colorado.

2 **Convicts Freed by Bold Trick.**
Entire Family Held for Murder.
Potter Stirs Up Gotham.
General News of New York.

3 **Akins Tax Ruling Combatted.**
Cudahys Add Millions to Plants.
Coal Famine Threatens Chicago.
Sleet Storm Strikes Chicago.
Legislators Meet Today.

4 **Official Count of Votes.**

6 **Wisconsin and Chicago Today.**
Yale Confident, Princeton Doubtful.

7 **Chicago Club Gets Hartsell.**

9 **Washington News and Gossip.**
Iowa Keens Up Steady Growth.
Crap Shooters Lose Votes.
Nebraska Senatorial Fight On.
Throws Ax at Emperor William.
Life Imprisonment for Tuan.
Sees Strife in Century's Dawn.

10 **Prices of Commodities Rising.**

Pages.	Pages.
7 Insurance.	12 Editorial.
7 Railroads.	16 Short Story.
10 Literature.	16 Amusements.
10 Courts.	16 Fontenoy.
11 Commercial.	16 Society.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BROWHEAD	Etruria	
GENOA	Alsatia	
GLASGOW		California.
HAMBURG	Graf Waldersee.	
HONOLULU		Nipo.
HONOLULU	Sherman	Alameda.
HONOLULU	Solace	
KOBE		Glenshiel.
LIVERPOOL		Cymric.
LONDON		Meanbe.
MOVILLE		Astoria.
NEW YORK		Luitpold.
NEW YORK		Cuba.
QUEENSTO'N	Pennland	
QUEENST'N	Etruria	
S. FRANCISCO	Mariposa	Sheridan.
S. FRANCISCO		Calvera.

COLORADO MOB BURNS A NEGRO.

Murderer Chained to a Stake and Father of Girl He Killed Lights the Funeral Pyre.

AVENGERS NOT OPPOSED.

Governor Permits Surrender of the Prisoner to Sheriff, Who Takes Him to Where Lynchers Wait.

AWFUL SCENE OF DEATH.

Telegraph Office Is Established at the Place of Execution and Bulletins Sent Out on Progress of the Crime.

MEN DETERMINED AND ORDERLY.

A lynching more awful in its details than any ever known in the South took place in Colorado yesterday, when Preston Porter, a negro, was burned to death for the murder of 13-year-old Louise Frost. Never was vengeance meted out by a lawless mob in more deliberate a manner nor the plan so carefully arranged.

One of the most remarkable features of the affair was the part taken by Governor Thomas of the State of Colorado and Sheriff Freeman of Lincoln County. The former permitted the surrender of Porter, then safe in the county jail at Denver, to the officer from the county where the crime was committed. He claims the statutes forbid any other action. And the Sheriff conveyed the prisoner by train to the station where he knew a mob was awaiting the negro to vent vengeance upon him. He says it was his duty to bring the murderer home.

Promise an Orderly Lynching.

Eight days elapsed between the crime and the hour of retribution, and five of these Porter, confessedly the murderer, was in custody in Denver, with the removal to the scene of his crime ever certain. These days were devoted by the citizens of Lincoln County to preparations for their work of vengeance. All was arranged so no hitch was possible. On Thursday night the would-be lynchers even went so far as to telegraph the authorities at Denver urging a speedy surrender of the prisoner and promising an orderly lynching, with no unnecessary mutilation of the negro.

It was the day after the receipt of this telegram that the Governor of Colorado permitted the surrender of Porter.

So carefully were the details arranged that yesterday a time schedule was fixed for each step in the tragedy. The telegraph company had a force with portable instruments ready to fit up an office at the scene of the lynching, and from time to time during the period when the flames were eating out a man's life press bulletins were sent out to the newspapers of the country.

Bulletins from "Execution Place."

These bulletins were dated "Execution Grounds, near Lake Station, Colo.," and the progress of the crime was reported in the manner in which prize-fights are handled.

On the train from Denver to Limon, on which the doomed man rode, were many reporters and curious persons, eager to see the execution. The train was boarded at Limon by a committee, who took possession of the prisoner and ordered the engine crew to pull to a point near the spot selected for the killing. There was gathered the male population of Lincoln County, ready to attend the work. The story of the lynching is as follows:

Victim's Father Lights the Fire.

Limon, Colo., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Chained to a railroad rail set firmly into the ground in the outskirts of Limon, on the exact spot where his crime was committed, Preston Porter Jr., or, as he was familiarly known, John Porter, suffered the penalty for his deed this evening. It was 6:23 o'clock when the father of the murdered girl touched the match to the fuel which had been piled around the negro, and twenty minutes later a last convulsive shudder told that life was extinct. What agony the man suffered while the flames shriveled up his flesh could only be guessed from the contortions of his face and the cries he gave from time to time.

The executioners, who numbered about 300 citizens of Lincoln County, had not the least semblance of the ordinary mob. Their every act was deliberate and during all the preparations as well as throughout the sufferings of the negro hardly an unnecessary word was spoken. Grimly they stood in a circle about the fire until the body was consumed and then quietly they took their way back to Limon, whence they departed for their homes shortly afterward.

Preston Porter did not seem to realize the awful punishment that he was destined to undergo. As he had exhibited indifference to the enormity of his crime, so he seemed to lack all understanding of its terrible consequences.

Walks Calmly to the Stake.

For more than an hour, while preparations for his execution were in progress, he stood, mute and sullen, among the avengers. When everything was ready he walked to the stake with a firm step, pausing, as he reached the circle of broken boards, to kneel in prayer. He was allowed to take his time. He arose and placed his back to the iron stake, and half a dozen men wound chains about his body and limbs.

Some of the men wanted him stripped to nakedness before the match was applied. The majority voted against this, and it was not done. While he was standing in the crowd the negro was surrounded by men from all parts of the State. They asked him for pages from his Bible. He gave them, and was generous in the extreme. Leaf by leaf the Bible was torn apart and the sheets crammed into the pockets of the relic seekers. Before the fire was started the rope which held the negro by the neck was almost entirely cut up. The man holding it was generous, too, and he allowed all who wished to cut small pieces from it. These were all the souvenirs to be obtained, as naught but ashes was left of the murderer's body.

Kerosene oil was applied to the wood, and after a brief pause Robert W. Frost, the father of little Louise Frost, whose cruelly mutilated body was found a week ago on that

same spot, applied a match. For a moment but a little flickering flame arose. Then the oil blazed up, sparks flew into the air, and the wood began to crackle. Almost instantly the negro's trousers caught fire. Even though the flesh must have been scorched, he did not utter a sound. The flames crept slowly upward on his clothing, the sparks flew up in a cloud of pale smoke. Porter turned his head, and a frightful expression changed his face. With a sudden convulsive tugging he stretched his head as far from the rapidly increasing flames as possible and uttered a cry of pain. "O, my God, let me go, men. I've got something more to tell you. Please let me go. O, my God, my God!"

Tries to Break His Chains.

In terrible screeches these words, the first he had uttered aloud, came from the negro. A terrible tugging at the chains, a succession of awful groans and screams, showed the negro's agony was at last breaking down his sullen composure. Not an oath escaped him, but he begged and pleaded to be shot. Suddenly the rope holding his hands burned through. Then arms, head, and shoulders slipped through the chains. For an instant the body stood erect, the arms were raised in supplication, while burning pieces of clothing dropped from them. The body then fell away from the fire, the head lower than the feet, still fastened to the rail.

This was not expected, and for a few minutes those stolid men were disconcerted; they feared that the only remaining chain would give way. If this had occurred, the partly burned human being would have dashed among them in his blazing garments. And not many would have cared to capture him again. But the chain held fast. The body was then in such a position that only the legs were in the fire. The cries of the wretch were redoubled, and he again begged to be shot. Some wanted to throw him over into the fire, others tried to dash oil upon him. Boards were carried and a large pile made over the prostrate body. They were soon ignited, and the terrible heat and lack of air quickly rendered the victim unconscious, bringing death a few moments later. This terrible ceremony out upon the rolling prairie concluded the second tragedy upon that spot, the terrible avenging of the first.

Avengers Silent and Deliberate.

Through the entire affair but little was said. As they had calmly prepared for the avenging, so the people of the eastern part of the State of Colorado carried out their plan coolly and deliberately. There was not a hitch in the entire proceeding. Not a weapon was drawn, there was no angry discussion. After the fire had burned low they told each other good night and they went home. They did not stop to discuss the affair.

The train bearing the negro in custody of Sheriff Freeman and his deputies arrived in Limon at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon. The cars were crowded with newspaper reporters and people who were curious to see the negro executed. Robert W. Frost, the murdered girl's father, was one of the passengers. When the train stopped sixteen men who were selected by the Vigilance committee entered the train and demanded the prisoner from the Sheriff. Their every action was marked by calmness and determination. The officer protested in the name of the law and asked the men to allow him to take his prisoner to the county jail in Hugo, but his protests were disregarded.

Sheriff Yields to the Mob.

One man carried a rope, of which had been formed a hangman's noose. This was slipped over the negro's neck. It was at first announced that the negro was to be executed by hanging. Many, including the father of the negro's victim, protested that such a death would be too easy, and it was finally decided to leave the method of death to the father. He decided upon burning at the stake. The train was then allowed to proceed, and at Lake Station, about three miles from Limon, and near the scene of the negro's crime, the party left the train and began preparations for the deed of vengeance.

Suggestions of mutilation before burning were made, but Mr. Frost declared against it.

Wagons were dispatched for wood, and upon their return a score of men assisted in preparing it for the fire. When at last preparations were completed a further delay was made because it was known many persons were en route from Hugo and other parts of the county to take part in the affair. It had been announced that 5:30 o'clock should be the hour for starting the fire, but it was nearly an hour later when the word finally was given.

Little Girl the Victim.

The crime for which Porter was lynched was the murder of Louise Frost, a 15-year-old girl, whose body was found by the roadside a short distance outside the limits of Limon, Colo., on Thursday of last week. Louise was the child of Robert W. Frost, whose home is a few miles from the town. The girl attended school in Limon and drove from home in the morning and returned at night in a little cart drawn by a pony. She was an expert driver, and for years had traveled to and from the city unattended. On Thursday, about the time Louise was due home from school, the pony drawing the cart, empty, entered the barnyard at Frost's place. At first it was feared there had been a runaway and the child was thrown from the vehicle, but the cart and pony were in good condition and showed no signs of damage.

Not far from the edge of town the father discovered the body of his little girl in a ditch behind a clump of bushes. She apparently had been dead some hours, and there were evidences of a fierce struggle, in which the child fought desperately with her assailant, but had been overpowered, dragged from the road to the ditch, where she had been stabbed a dozen or more times with a knife.

Prepare to Boil Slayer in Oil.

Every man in Lincoln County joined in the search for the murderer, and preparations were made to boil him in oil should he be found, but the search was fruitless. It was learned that three section hands, negroes, who had been in the vicinity had disappeared. They were traced to Denver and arrested there. All were of one family—Preston Porter and his sons, Preston Jr. and Tom. Much evidence was found against Preston Jr., and when Sheriff Freeman of Lincoln County went to Denver the prisoner made a full confession.

The prisoner was held in Denver until this morning, the authorities there being doubtful as to their right to surrender him to certain death. Thursday night a mob of Denver citizens surrounded the city jail and became so threatening Porter was removed to the county jail.

Telegraph Details of Plan.

A meeting was held at Limon on Thursday night to plan the execution. An appeal was made to Sheriff Freeman to bring Porter to Lincoln County without delay. It was decided no atrocities would be committed, and this promise was made to the Sheriff by wire.

Robert W. Frost, father of Porter's victim, bitterly upbraided Sheriff Freeman last night upon his return from Colorado Springs. He cried for speedy vengeance, and said unless the murder of his child was avenged immediately he would go insane.

Porter wept this morning when he was removed from the County Jail on account of a warrant sworn out by Ranchman Clifford of Lincoln County and served on Sheriff Jones of Arapahoe. It was decided by attorneys that there could be no appeal from the warrant.

Threatens Army to Invade Denver.

The Sheriff decided this morning that he would take the man to Hugo, and so informed the authorities. Ranchman Clifford more than did his part in bringing about the change of sentiment favorable to Porter's removal. He is a man who means just what he says, and the first thing he said to the officials was:

"Gentlemen, we won't stand any monkeying in this matter. If you do not bring the black brute back to the county in which he committed the crime we will bring an army of men with rifles to Denver and we will kill all resistance and batter the jails to dust."

After this expression it required but little time for every one interested to make up their minds that the negro should be taken back.

Governor Thomas of Colorado, in discussing the surrender of Preston to Sheriff Freeman, said he had no authority to refuse the county officer's demand for the man or to send a guard with him, unless on request of the Sheriff. He said that the Lincoln County official had asked no assistance in protecting his prisoner and that the matter of yielding up the negro was in the province of the Denver Chief of Police.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

FACSIMILE OF "LYNCHING BULLETIN."

BULLETIN:

EXECUTION GROUND, NEAR LAKE STATION, Col., Nov. 16,-- 5 p. -- The crowd that has gathered to witness the execution of John Porter has unanimously voted that burning shall be his fate. The funeral pyre is now ready and R. W. Frost will apply the torch.

The colored boy stands near-by trembling with fear and holding a bible in his hand.

-mc

5:25 p. m.

CONVICTS FIGHT GUARDS.

WITH DUMMY PISTOLS OF WOOD THEY GAIN LIBERTY.

Armed Men Yield Up Guns When Threatened with the Toy Weapons—Fierce Battle Follows the Break for Freedom from the Kansas Penitentiary—One Prisoner Fatally Wounded and His Two Companions Are at Bay in the Woods.

Leavensworth, Kas., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—A daring and cunningly devised plot to escape from the Kansas penitentiary was put into execution by three desperate convicts this afternoon. One of the trio, Samuel Smith, a train robber and murderer, under death sentence, is now in the hospital at the penitentiary with a bullet hole through his head, from temple to temple, and the others, with rifle and revolver in their hands, are surrounded in a strip of woods two miles from the prison.

Samuel Smith, the train robber; E. F. Estell, murderer, under sentence to hang, and Ben Craven, under a twenty-year sentence for highway robbery, all employed in the penitentiary coal mine, planned for liberty by overpowering the guards. They made two dummy pistols out of wood. These pistols were painted nicely with black handles and the difference between them and genuine firearms could only be told by their light weight.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the prisoners pointed the supposed cocked revolvers at A. Hukska, the officer at the bottom of the coal shaft, and made him surrender. They tied Hukska's hands with baled hay wire and signaled to be brought up out of the mine, 720 feet deep. They gave the signals indicating that an injured man was in the cage, and on reaching the top astonished a second guard by presenting the dummy pistols at his head. He, too, surrendered, and his hands were tied.

The convicts then made the two captured guards march in front of them to the outer gate, which was opened from a tower. With the guards as protectors they walked upon an outpost guard and one of the convicts knocked him down, when they seized his rifle and revolver and ammunition belt. The mine and top guards had no arms.

On getting genuine arms the three prisoners turned the guards loose and started to run. The outpost guards followed them and a battle resulted in a lane about half a mile from the prison.

Fully fifty shots were exchanged. Valentine Swarts received two wounds in the legs and one in the left arm. Deputy Warden William Thompson ran up to within twenty feet of the convicts, when he opened fire with his pistol and is said to have fired the shot that passed through Smith's brain.

WORK OF CUBAN CONVENTION.

Speakers Before Constitution Makers Charge Fraud in Election and Want Votes Thrown Out.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—The Cuban constitutional convention today discussed the report of the Committee on Credentials regarding the status of the delegates from the Province of Havana. Señor Gualberto Gomez attacked the government officials connected with the national party for entering the campaign as candidates at a time when they had control of the election machinery, saying there was evidence of fraud in the election.

Señor Gomez cited instances where, in the case of some towns in Havana Province, more ballots had been cast than there were voters, remarking all had been cast for Nationalist candidates.

Señor Rafael Portuondo spoke in favor of accepting the report, pointing out that with even all the doubtful votes thrown out there would be no change in the result.

Señor Giberga of the old Autonomist party made the speech of the day. He said he was only a representative of the past, but he would caution the convention to proceed wisely. If there had been fraud in the election of delegates, the duty of the convention was to right the wrong. He sharply criticised the methods employed by the Nationalists in Havana in choosing their representatives and offered a resolution that all votes the legality of which was in question should be annulled. The convention adjourned without coming to a vote.

FIGHT IS ON IN NEBRASKA.

Senatorial Candidates Start on Active Campaign for the Rich Prize.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The definite assurance that the Legislature of Nebraska will be Republican in both branches, insuring the election of two United States Senators of that political faith, has started a canvass for those positions which promises to grow in interest and excitement until the convening of the Legislature in six weeks. Senator Thurston's term expires with this session, and the second vacancy is caused by the death of Senator Hayward, who was elected two years ago.

Of the many candidates David E. Thompson of Lincoln, for the South Platte, and E. Rosewater of Omaha, for the North Platte, are clearly in the lead, Mr. Thompson with a solid delegation of seven votes from his own county as a nucleus and Mr. Rosewater with an equal number pledged to his support from Omaha. Popular impression, up to within a day or two, has been that there is a tie up between the two, but this is denied by both.

The feature in the preliminary skirmish today was the conference between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Crounse, which is taken as a confirmation that the deal between the Thompson-Rosewater forces is off for good.

SIX KILLED IN A COLLISION.

Passenger and Freight Trains Meet Head On in Pennsylvania—Engines Are Demolished.

Oil City, Pa., Nov. 16.—Six persons, four of them trainmen and two passengers, were killed in a head-end collision between a Pennsylvania extra freight train and the regular Lake Shore passenger train, two miles west of Polk, shortly before 8 o'clock tonight. Both engines were demolished, all of the passenger coaches left the tracks, and forty oil and coal cars of the freight were derailed. The wreckage destroyed all telegraph communication. Many persons were injured.

ROCK ISLAND CHANGE OF TIME

Affecting Through Train Service at Twenty-second Street Station.

Under new schedule, effective Nov. 18, many through trains of the Great Rock Island Route will not stop at Twenty-second Street Station. For full information call at city ticket office, Marquette Building, corner Adams and Dearborn streets.

ENTIRE FAMILY IS HELD.

CHARGE PARENTS AND TWO BOYS WITH MURDER OF SON.

Peter Sac Mary, Crippled Youth, Found Dead Near Caledonia, Minn., and Relatives Are Bound Over for Crime—Sit Unmoved While Neighbors Testify Against Them—Body Discovered in Woods, Where It Had Been Since May.

La Crosse, Wis., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—In the Village of Caledonia, Minn., twenty miles from here, an entire family was today bound over to the District Court charged with the murder of Peter Sac Mary, son and brother of the accused, who disappeared from the Sac Mary farm, a few miles from Caledonia, early last May and whose body was found a few weeks ago in the woods.

The family, consisting of an aged father and mother and two sons, sat through the proceedings without causing any excitement. They were quiet and stolid and listened with seeming interest to the evidence produced against them by neighbors and intimate friends. Justice Smith bound the entire family over without bail. They were immediately taken to the county jail, where the father and mother broke down for the first time since their boy was found covered up with leaves and twigs in a patch of woods joining their farm.

Peter Sac Mary was a cripple, having at one time frozen his feet, so that amputation was necessary. From evidence introduced it appears Peter was brutally treated by the family and that the mother had often said he was a bother and she wished he was dead.

COLLEGE PROFESSOR IS ACCEPTED IN THE ARMY AS A PRIVATE SOLDIER.

Henry C. Bunn of a New York School Enlists in Belief That He Can Advance More Rapidly than in Any Other Profession.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Henry C. Bunn, professor in Latin and Greek and English literature in St. John's Military College at Manlius, N. Y., enlisted in the United States army at the recruiting station in this city and was assigned as a private in Company F, Twenty-third Regiment. Professor Bunn joins the army for the love of soldier life. His father is the Rev. Dr. A. C. Bunn, rector of the Church of Charity Foundation, Episcopal diocese of Long Island.

"My purpose in entering the army," said Private Bunn, "is to make the military my profession. The war with Spain and its consequences convinced me there would be a larger permanent standing army in this country. The young man entering the regulars today has a greater opportunity than any one can possibly have in any civil profession. I always have longed for a strenuous life. I went to Yale and then took a post graduate course. I have my degree as Doctor of Philosophy and have been teaching in Greek and English literature. The quiet life I led made me nervous, and the day came when I could stand it no longer. I now propose to go to the Philippines, where the only chance of active service presents itself."

APACHES RAID MORMON TOWN.

Indians Routed After a Deadly Battle at Percheco, Mexico, and Pursued by Citizens.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Dispatches from Casas Grandes, the terminus of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific road, state that Colonia Percheco, a Morman settlement in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, was invaded on Thursday morning by a raiding band of twenty-five Apaches from Arizona, and in the battle which followed twelve Indians were killed and several Mormons seriously wounded. After a sharp, short fight the Indians fled, pursued by the "avenging angels," as the Mormon rough riders are called. As soon as the news of the fight reached Casas Grandes the Jefe Politico organized twenty good fighters and joined in the chase.

CHICAGO MAN ESCAPES DEATH.

James McLerne Lives in Cave Nine Days Without Food or Water, but Will Recover.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—James McLerne of Chicago, who was found two weeks ago in a cave near Cheyenne, emaciated and starving, regained consciousness tonight and disclosed his identity.

He left Chicago three months ago to go to Idaho. Being taken sick there he started to return home. Arriving at Corlett, six miles west of here, he crawled into a cave to rest. When found he had been nine days without food or water. When he left Chicago he weighed 175 pounds. Now he weighs less than eighty pounds. He probably will recover.

IN SALOON HOTELS BEFORE.

Women's Christian Temperance Union Officers Not Alarmed by Washington Prospect.

Officials of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, who are now at Rest Cottage in Evanston, are not deeply stirred by the report from Washington that many of the delegates to the national convention in December will be compelled to stop at hotels which have bars. Mrs. Helen Barker, the national treasurer, merely said: "We have been compelled before to stop at hotels where liquor was sold. Of course, it was not our wish to do so."

OBITUARY.

JOHN C. MITCHEL, Kenosha, Wis., died yesterday, aged 54 years. During the civil war he served in Company C of the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Regiment. He had been born and raised in the county.

ROBERT E. HAMMILL, Cincinnati, O., general attorney of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway, died at Phœnix, Ari., of pulmonary troubles. He was 45 years old, was born in Alabama, graduated from McKendree College at Marshall, Ill., and practiced law there until 1897, when he went to Springfield, Ill., and was associated with John M. Palmer in the practice of law.

POTTER STIRS UP GOTHAM

BISHOP WRITES SCATHING LETTER ON PREVALENCE OF VICE.

Demands That Mayor Van Wyck Take Steps to Suppress It—Says Minister Who Complained to the Police Was Insulted—Believes No Other City in the World So Lax in Enforcing the Law — Commissioners Ordered to Start Investigation at Once.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Richard Croker's sudden espousal of virtue in city government may perhaps be accounted for now. Bishop Potter has submitted his case against the police to Mayor Van Wyck. It was received by the Mayor the day of the evening Mr. Croker had his attack.

Mayor Van Wyck today sent a letter to the Police Commissioners calling upon them to act at once. He also requested the cooperation of District Attorney Gardiner.

The communication from the Bishop aroused Mayor Van Wyck to immediate action. His communication referred only in an impersonal way to the insulting of the Rev. Robert L. Paddock of the pro-cathedral by the police.

The Bishop gives a lurid picture of vice in New York. The Bishop's letter refers to the charitable missionary and educational work done by an institution of his church at 130 Stanton street, and then says:

"In view of these facts it would seem that it has a valid claim upon the sympathy, cooperation, and at least courteous consideration of those who officially represent our city government and the guardianship of decency and good morals. I urge here no other claim for it, and I beg to say that I am now addressing you because there has been in that which I now bring to your notice a vulgar and brutal absence of these in connection with one who happens to have been my own representative. The personal element, so far as he is or I am concerned, is of the smallest consequence.

Minister Insulted by Police.

"But the thing that is of consequence, sir, is that when a minister of religion, and a resident in a particular neighborhood, whose calling and character, experience and truthfulness, are all alike widely and abundantly recognized, goes to the headquarters of the police of his district to appeal to them for the protection of the young, the innocent, and defenseless against the harpies who are hired as runners and touters for the lowest and most infamous dens of vice, he is met not only with contempt and derision, but with the coarsest insult and obloquy.

"When this minister complained to a police Captain of a condition of things in his immediate neighborhood, whose disgusting infamy is a matter of common notoriety—a condition of things easily verified by any intelligent citizen who passes through the streets in which it exists—he was told that he lied, and that when, disheartened by such an experience, he carried his complaint to a higher authority in the police force, he was met with insolent derision.

Denounced as an Outrage.

"I affirm that such a virtual safeguarding of vice in the City of New York is a burning shame to any decent and civilized community and an intolerable outrage upon those whom it especially and preëminently concerns. I am not, I beg to say, unmindful of the fact that the existence of vice in a great city is practically an inevitable condition of the life of such a community. I am not demanding that vice shall be stamped out by the police or any other civil authority. That is a device which would demand for its achievement a race of angels and not men.

"But I approach you, sir, to protest with all my power against a condition of things in which vice is not only tolerated but shielded and encouraged by those whose sworn duty it is to repress and discourage it, and in the name of unsullied youth and innocence, of young girls and their mothers, who, living under conditions often of privation and the hard struggle for a livelihood, have in them every instinct of virtue and purity that are the ornaments of any so-called gentlewoman in the land."

Wickedest City on Earth.

"And, in the name of these little ones, those weak and defenseless ones, Christian and Hebrew alike, of many races and tongues, but of homes in which God is feared and his law reverenced and virtue and decency honored and exemplified, I call upon you, sir, to save these people, who are in a real way committed to your charge, from a living hell, defiling, deadly, damning, to which the criminal supineness of the constituted authorities, set for the defense of decency and good order, threatens to doom them.

"The situation which confronts us in this metropolis of America is one of common and open notoriety and of such a nature as may well make us a byword and hissing among the nations of the world. For nowhere else on earth, I verily believe—certainly not in any civilized or Christian community—does there exist such a situation as defies and dishonors New York today. Vice exists in many cities, but there is at least some persistent repression of its external manifestations, and the agents of the law are not, as here, widely believed to be fattening upon the fruits of its most loathsome and unnamable forms.

"I come to you, sir, with this protest in accordance with the instructions lately laid upon me by the convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York. Months have passed since the incidents occurred to which I have alluded in this communication. But in all these months the conditions of things in whole neighborhoods have not improved, but rather grown worse. Vice not only flaunts in the most open, ribald forms, but hard working fathers and mothers find it harder than ever today to defend their households from a rapacious licentiousness which stops at no outrage and spares no tenderest victim. Such a state of things cries to God for vengeance, and calls no less loudly to you and me for redress."

Mayor Acts Quickly.

The Mayor acknowledged Bishop Potter's letter and also sent copies of it to District Attorney Gardiner and the Police Commissioners, demanding investigation and action. In his letter to the Police board the Mayor says:

"An officer who insults a citizen is a disgrace to the service. You will immediately make a searching examination and you will see to it that an offense so utterly disgraceful and outrageous is adequately punished. This matter must receive your active and vigorous effort and you must at once take such official action as will do away with the conditions of which the Bishop complains."

Dens Still Wide Open.

In spite of the crusade against vice approved by Mr. Croker and sanctioned by his ward leaders on the East Side, everything was "wide open" in many of the East Side streets last night and not a hand was raised. The disreputable coffee-houses in Stanton, Chrystie, Allen, Delancy, First, and Second streets, and many other streets, were all doing business boldly. It was expected, however, that the order to close would come tomorrow.

Croker's Purifying committee held a meeting today behind closed doors. A statement was given out saying the committee would do everything possible to lessen the present evils. Fire Commissioner Scannel, one of the members of the committee, resigned today because he had no time to help purify the city.

Croker's action met with nothing but smiles and sarcastic comment from reformers today. Dr. Parkhurst said his action would fool nobody.

YATES PARTY AT SALT LAKE.

Governor-Elect and Friends Spend Day Visiting Places of Interest in Mormon City.

Salt Lake, Utah, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Governor-elect Richard Yates of Illinois and his party arirved in Salt Lake this morning and left at midnight for the coast. The Governor-elect acts like a boy on a lark.

With Mr. Yates on the private car are Mrs. Yates, his private secretary, Mr. Robbins, and D. W. Ross and wife.

Mr. Yates was introduced to President Snow of the Mormon Church and to George Q. Cannon, and spent the day visiting places of interest. The Governor's party will go direct to San Francisco after leaving Ogden. The present plans are to return to Chicago by way of Los Angeles and New Orleans.

HILL IN FIGHT AGAINST CROKER.

Former Senator Will Lead Struggle to Overthrow Tammany Boss.

WILL GET AID IN CITY.

Investigation Shows Enormous Increase of Death Rate on East Side.

GENERAL NEWS OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Nov. 16.

David B. Hill came to the city today, and it was learned that he has decided to lead the fight for the overthrow of Croker in the city and State. The ex-Senator will visit New York City again next week in order to hold a conference with Democratic leaders who are opposed to the Croker-Murphy combine. There is a movement afoot to form an organization composed of up-State Democrats and independent city Democrats to attempt to wrest control of the city from the Croker-Murphy faction.

Hill Will Try to Overthrow Croker.

The up-State Democracy, through Hill, will assure the city faction no attempt will be made to interfere with home rule in this city. The up-State men agree to confine their influence strictly to matters in which they are locally concerned, although they will back up in the Legislature their friends in New York City.

At the banquet of the Society of Naval Architects tonight 150 members sat at the table. Clement A. Griscom was toastmaster. The speakers were Congressman Cummings, Colonel A. L. Snowden, Colonel J. J. McCook, Lewis Nixon, C. H. Learning, Stevenson Taylor, and W. L. Capps.

Conditions truly alarming and to be remedied only by radical reforms in the construction and sanitary arrangements in the tenement-houses of this city were brought to light today at the first public hearing of the State Tenement-House commission, which was held in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building. The subject of today's hearing was "The Relation of Tuberculosis to the Tenement-House Problem" and a number of witnesses, most of them physicians, were heard.

High Death Rate in Tenement-Houses.

The first witness was Dr. John H. Pryor of Buffalo. Dr. Pryor said there were probably 20,000 consumptives in this city. He said the majority of the people living in tenements had tuberculosis in some form. A unique condition prevails in this city, he said, inasmuch as there is no place provided where a consumptive can go for treatment if he is without money.

He said that in every tenement there should be at least 600 cubic feet of air for each inmate. He said some tenements were so infected that they ought to be demolished. He said there ought to be legislation prohibiting the building of tenements on twenty-five feet lots.

The next witness was Dr. Herman M. Biggs. He said there are about 9,000 deaths from consumption in this city annually. He said the causes of tuberculosis resulting in death in so many cases were the unsanitary conditions in our tenements, the overcrowding, the poverty of the inhabitants, and the infection of the houses themselves. He specified certain blocks in the lower part of the city where the death rate from the disease was forty per 1,000 inhabitants annually.

Naval arch sculptures and their remnants will be sold at auction on Nov. 26. Colonades and allegorical figures of sea victory are being carted piecemeal at night from Madison square to the yards of the Bureau of Incumbrances.

Walter C. McAllister, George Kerr, Andrew J. Campbell, and William A. Death were arraigned today at Paterson, on indictments charging them with the murder of Jennie Bosschieter, the 17-year-old mill girl, who was given knock-out drops in Christopher Saal's saloon and then driven to a lonely spot outside the city limits on the night of Oct. 19.

Bosschieter Suspects Plead "Not Guilty."

The accused were brought into court separately by a constable. With the exception of Kerr they did not appear much depressed. All pleaded "not guilty," and Judge Dixon set the date of the trial for Jan. 14.

At the Press club reception to Mark Twain the other night everybody was laughing over an epigram of the distinguished guest.

"O, I wish I had said that," sighed a writer more noted for plagiarism than for originality.

"Never mind, old man," consoled Mark, "you will some day."

Charles A. Tyler, the oldest letter carrier in the world, is dead. Mr. Tyler, who was 80 years old, had been in the employ of the Post-office department nearly fifty years. He died last night of heart disease in Brooklyn.

The Stewart mansion, the famous marble palace at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, will be torn down. The property today passed into the hands of the Barney-Sheldon syndicate, composed of C. T. Barney, George R. Sheldon, John A. McCall, Henry Seligman, Edmund C. Bayliss, William F. Havemeyer, George F. Victor, and C. W. Morse. The land will be held for speculative purposes.

Stewart Mansion Will Be Torn Down.

The mansion was erected by A. T. Stewart. At least $1,000,000 was spent on it, and it took seven years to build. The Manhattan club took a twenty-one year lease on the house in 1890, but had to give it up. The price paid was $1,400,000.

The will of Osgood Field was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office today. While the value of the estate was not given it is known it runs well up into the hundreds of thousands. To his wife, Catherine, Mr. Field leaves $10,000 in cash and all his personal effects, except his bric-a-brac. This collection is said to be one of the most valuable in the world, and is bequeathed absolutely to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Osgood Field Bric-a-Brac for Art Museum.

The residuary estate is given to Mr. Field's nephews, ranging in sums from $20,000 to $5,000. To the American Church in Rome, in which city Mr. Field spent many years of his life, is bequeathed $20,000.

Balked in her intentions to become a Broadway manager, Miss Amelia Bingham has contented herself with becoming a producer of plays at the Bijou Theater. She will make her first attempt with "The Climbers," a comedy drama of contemporary New York society life by Clyde Fitch.

Amelia Bingham to Produce a New Comedy.

Miss Bingham will play the leading woman's rôle, which is not essentially a star's part. There will be no stars in the new company. A leading man is to be imported from London and another principal actor is being negotiated with in this city.

The keynote of the comedy is given in the lines spoken by the hero and heroine at the close of the play. "There are social climbers, but wealth is as good a goal. I was a climber after wealth and everything it brings," the hero says. To which the heroine, a society woman, replies: "And I after happiness and all it brings."

Three of the acts are laid in the home of a wealthy New-Yorker and the fourth is an outdoor scene in Westchester.

The feature of the dinner of the International committee of the Y. M. C. A tonight was an address by Major General Brooke, commander of the Department of the East, who surprised some of his hearers by saying that the canteen was a good thing for the army. Rear Admiral Barker, commanding Brooklyn navy yard, followed Major General Brooke and he at once characterized the canteen as an "abomination."

Differ on Question of Army Canteen.

Dr. Lucien C. Warner presided at the guest table. With him were the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, General O. O. Howard, Samuel Thomas, Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, General John R. Brooke, N. Teplow, the Russian Consul; Colonel J. J. McCook, John P. Faure, James Stokes, W. M. Arnoux, C. Bidmey Shepherd, James Talcott, and P. Glasenapp and T. Schidlovsky, delegates from Germany and Russia respectively. After the dinner had been served George B. Hedge spoke on the work of the educational department of the association.

After C. K. Ober had made some remarks on the religious work of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Luther Gulick spoke upon the physical work among the members. The work in the army and navy was the subject of W. B. Millar's talk, and he stated association work lately started on Governors Island, was only the beginning of what ought to be introduced at every one of the hundred army posts in the country. "We ought," he went on to say, "to establish a temperance canteen. If we take away the beer from our soldiers we must give them something better in its place."

Among others on the list of speakers were R. M. Colgate, J. G. Cannon, F. B. Shenck, R. C. Morse, P. Glasenapp, T. Schidlovsky, N. Teplow, James Stokes, A. S. Johnson, W. S. Elkins, W. G. Low, and John S. Kennedy.

A committee of the Chamber of Commerce went to Washington today and extended to President McKinley an invitation to be a guest at the banquet of that organization on Nov. 20. Those composing the committee were: J. Edward Simmons, Charles Stuart Smith, and Morris K. Jesup. The President expressed his great appreciation of the invitation, but told the committee it was practically impossible for him to accept because of many demands on the limited time at his disposal before the meeting of Congress.

President Declines Invitation to Banquet.

DR. VAN DYKE TALKS ON ART.

Relation to Ethics Discussed by the Princeton Man Before the Twentieth Century Club.

Dr. Henry M. Van Dyke of Princeton University addressed the Twentieth Century club last night on "Ethics and Art." The meeting was held at the residence of Heaton Owsley, 408 Erie street. Dr. Van Dyke spoke against what he termed "the modern idea that the moral law has no place in the domain of art."

"The modern critics," said Dr. Van Dyke, "tell us that beauty is an end in itself; that the moral law has nothing to do with it. The claim of independence for art leads to the most absurd conclusions in the realm of art. The claim is one that is not made for any other department of life. The men who claim this liberty really claim degradation. Take away the moral law and you rob and impoverish the artist. What is so inspiring in art as the fighting and struggling of the human spirit?"

COLLEGE MEN AT A SMOKER.

Yale, Princeton, and Harvard Alumni Tell Stories of the Campus at University Club.

The Chicago alumni of Princeton, Yale, and Harvard smoked the pipe of peace at the University club last night. Two hundred were present and the evening was given to story telling and reminiscences of college days.

During the evening the Yale men met in their rooms and elected the following officers of their association:

President—Chester M. Dawes, '76.
First Vice President—E. E. Osborne, '74 S.
Second Vice President—Nelson P. Bigelow, '84.
Chorister—M. Paul Noyes, '92.
Secretary and Treasurer—William S. Miller, '96.
Directors—The officers and Stuart Webster, '92; Max Baird, '00; Richard M. Bissell, '83; Hopewell Rogers, '98 S.

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THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

3.00 AM **FAST MAIL** Fox River points, Ashland Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
3.00 AM **FAST MAIL.** Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and South Dakota. Coaches only.
9.00 AM **BADGER STATE EX.** Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM **GREEN BAY EXPRESS.** Fox River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM **COLORADO SPECIAL.** One night to Denver. Fast time to Portland. Darlight Omaha, Rock Island, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines.
11.30 AM **WISCONSIN MAIL.** Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay.
3.00 PM **WISCONSIN SPECIAL.** Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5.00 PM **ASHLAND LIMITED.** Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
5.30 PM **IOWA EX.** Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha.
6.30 PM **NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED.** Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM **OVERLAND LIMITED.** California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Omaha, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
7.30 PM **IOWA AND DAKOTA EX.** Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Mason City, Northern Iowa and South Dakota.
8.00 PM **PENINSULA EXPRESS.** Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM **DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL.** Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM **NIGHT EXPRESS.** Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM **PACIFIC EX.** Davenport, Mason City, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.
10.30 PM **IRON RANGE EXPRESS.** Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Harley.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS.
8.00 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m., 4.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 11.30 p. m.

BISHOP HATS SPECIAL DESIGNS. $3 MORE BETTER. AND $4
A. BISHOP & CO. 136 STATE STREET.

GAVE UP ALL HOPE

AFTER DESPAIRING OF FINDING RELIEF.

Pitiable Condition of an Illinois Girl Who Fortunately Heard of a Remedy at the Last Moment.

From the Republican, Mt. Sterling, Ill.

Thousands now enjoying good health and immunity from the return of disease are daily testifying, in private and in hundreds of well-known newspapers, to the wonderful curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The list of cases grows with every day. Age is no bar to their magical effect, and those of tender years find the gentle healing qualities of these wonderful pills just suited to the delicate organs under process of development.

Miss Della Friday, Ripley, Ill., is one of those whose youth was clouded by impaired health, a condition that has so often baffled science, and one that physicians look upon with most apprehension. At the time the body should have been strongest and healthiest it was wasting—but, her own story is told in the following statement lately made to a newspaper reporter:

I was considered a healthy child, and everything pointed to my being a strong, vigorous woman. I had never been sick, and until about two years ago my health was excellent. When I reached the age of 23 I became afflicted with a severe case of stomach trouble. I placed myself under the care of two well-known physicians who treated me for a long time, but that did me no good and my condition became alarming. I had palpitation of the heart and could not get my breath except with great difficulty. I could not sleep, and my appetite was very poor. My condition became very serious and I could not walk. For eighteen months I tried every kind of medicine I could find, until my nerves were out of condition and my health no better. I finally concluded I could not get well, and sat down to await my fate. A friend of mine recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to me. I had taken so many different kinds of medicine that I had no faith in anything, but I thought they would do me no harm and purchased a box. I took one box and they seemed to do me good, and I kept on taking them until I began to improve at a very rapid rate. Finally after I had taken nine boxes I was completely cured. I cannot say too much for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I think them a grand medicine, and I am pleased to recommend them.

(Signed), DELLA FRIDAY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of January, 1900.

THOMAS M. WALLACE, Police Magistrate.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

The Riviera of America:

***Mobile and Points on the G

CALLS CHICAGO TRAMPS' MECCA.

W. R. Hunter Says City Gives Them Best Living on Easiest Terms.

FIGURES TO PROVE IT.

Fewer Arrests for This Cause Here Than in Terre Haute, Indiana.

DRAWING AN ORDINANCE.

(Continued from first page.)

number of men are considering a scheme for caring for this class, but until a place is provided for the unfortunate I see no other way than to open the police stations to them, as has been done during previous winters."

Example of Vagrants' Methods.

A practical example of the daring of vagrants in stealing was shown at the St. Martin's Parish School, Fifty-ninth street and Princeton avenue, yesterday. John Bulger, 50 years old, was arrested for stealing a cape from the school cloakroom. When taken to the Englewood Station he confessed that he was a pauper. His further confession that he had been in the habit of subsisting on the sale of stolen property resulted in his prompt prosecution and sentence to the bridewell. He stole the cape at 9:30 o'clock, was arrested at 9:35, tried at 9:40, and was on the way to the bridewell at 9:45.

STORE ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT.

Four Men Break Glass and Take Goods from Werner & Ottman's, 3860 Cottage Grove Avenue.

A daring daylight robbery was committed yesterday afternoon by four men, three of whom were caught by the Stanton Avenue Police after a chase through the streets, which created considerable excitement. The robbers secured $30 worth of goods from the store of Werner & Ottman, 3860 Cottage Grove avenue. The men arrested are William Thomas and James Payne, colored, and Samuel Herman. Herman, the police say, entered the store and distracted the attention of the clerk while his companions stood outside. The latter broke open the large showcase and began to stuff their pockets with gloves and ties. Policemen Murphy, Ahern, and Godfrey heard the crash of the glass and started for the scene. The men fled and three were caught. The fourth escaped with the booty.

Two burglars operated along North Western avenue yesterday afternoon, but their visits to three houses gave them but one set of harness as booty. This was taken from William Liewer, 747 North Western avenue.

Fred Smith, alias "Stewart," for whom the police have been searching for several weeks on charges of burglary, was arrested last night at Thirty-first street and Stewart avenue.

For the second time within a year the flat in the Bellevue Building, 312 North State street, occupied by Dr. E. H. Kershaw, was entered by burglars yesterday afternoon and robbed of clothing and jewelry. Dr. Kershaw believes both robberies were the work of the same person. The doctor discovered the robbery when he returned to his flat in the evening. He found that the front door had been forced open with a jimmy, and that the burglar had left the flat by the rear door, taking with him a new suit of clothes, other apparel, and jewelry, valued at $75.

After reporting the robbery Dr. Kershaw went to the tailor store of Marx Bros., at Wells and Division streets, to order a new suit. The tailors told him that they had been robbed between 6 and 8 o'clock of the bolt of cloth from which his suit had been made, and that they did not know where they could purchase any more of the same material.

While making his escape from the house of S. Marks, 281 Forty-third street, early in the morning, George Simmons, colored, attracted the attention of Policeman Armstrong, and was captured. Simmons admitted that he entered the house with the intention of burglary, but had been frightened away.

Three men accused of stealing goods from trains of the Santa Fé railroad while running through Bridgeport were arrested in a hovel at 2709 Farrell street. In the hut were numerous articles believed by the police to have been stolen. The men gave their names as Thomas Cassidy, Martin O'Hearn, and John Kelly.

Thomas Kelly and James Murray are under arrest at the Harrison Street Police Station charged with stealing blankets from the carriages that stand in the vicinity of the Auditorium Hotel. For several weeks coachmen on waiting vehicles have missed the cover for their horses.

Henry Peterson, alias John Snyder, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Mahoney on the charge of stealing clothing from A. G. Banks, a postman living at 1741 North Clark street, on Wednesday afternoon. The complainant confessed and made no defense.

HOLDUP MAN STEALS FOOD.

Boy Beaten and Robbed of Package on Crowded Street Near Police Station —Many Victims.

Within half a block of the East Chicago Avenue Police Station Joseph Carpenter, 12 years old, living at 234 East Chicago avenue, was knocked down and beaten by a man, who took a package, which contained eggs and meats. The assault occurred at Clark and Superior streets at 8 o'clock last evening, when the streets were filled with people. The man escaped.

Frank Downey of 18 Edgemont avenue was attacked by two men as he stepped out of his house at 7 o'clock. After a desperate struggle the robbers overpowered him and took $6 from him.

Among the supposed victims of robbers on the West Side is an unknown man at the Desplaines Street Station. He is mentally deranged, probably from the effect of "knockout" drops. He was found at Morgan and Lake streets.

Thomas Bowles, a laborer employed in the steel mills at South Chicago, was attacked by footpads at Adams and Jefferson streets at 11 o'clock in the evening, and beaten and robbed of $130.

George Hogan of 290 West Adams street got into a fight with two men at Desplaines and Madison streets. He was badly beaten, and says he was robbed of 60 cents.

Patrick Hassett of 485 West Ohio street, a teamster, was attacked by two men at Clinton and Harrison streets at 6:30 o'clock, beaten, and robbed of $2 and a watch.

David McCormick, a member of the Board of Trade, living at 3611 Seeley avenue, was held up at State and Polk streets by three men. Policemen Bell and Perry of the Harrison Street Station came to Mr. McCormick's assistance and one man was arrested. He gave his name as A. J. Barnes.

A crowd on a Lincoln avenue car witnessed a robbery at noon. Mrs. Sarah Hinds, 172 Fullerton avenue, who was standing in a crowd on the platform of the car when it reached Madison and La Salle streets, was robbed by two young men. The robbery occasioned excitement among the passengers. Oak Vorhees, a clerk in the office of E. A. Cummings & Co., was arrested in spite of the protest of witnesses that he had nothing to do with the robbery.

Near the Harrison Street Police Station Lawrence Doyle, a levee character, attempted to hold up Arthur H. Irons, head musician of the Moody Institute, New York City, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The attempt was seen from the station windows and Doyle was arrested.

ARREST DISCLOSES A ROMANCE.

William Cline, Who Was Let Out of Jail Window by Hospital Nurse, Caught with Her.

After a year of liberty spent in various parts of the country, William Cline was taken to Milwaukee last evening to serve an unexpired sentence of six months for burglary and to answer to the charge of jail breaking.

Shortly after he was locked in the jail at Milwaukee Cline escaped from the hospital, and it was charged that Hazel Wilson, the nurse in attendance, lowered him from a third-story window by means of sheets ripped into strips and tied into a rope. Later Miss Wilson was married to Cline, and she was with him when he was arrested by Detectives Healy and Larkin at 70 Aberdeen street. Two men arrested with them are Andrew Johnson and John Risk. The four were held, the men on a charge of robbing the house of John Wathier, 545 West Monroe street, and the woman on a charge of receiving stolen property. The Milwaukee authorities heard of the arrest and asked for Cline.

BOY OF EIGHT TAKES A HORSE.

Douglas Devore Locked Up at Woodlawn Charged Only with Disorderly Conduct.

Douglas Devore, 8 years old, is under arrest for taking a horse, though the charge is disorderly conduct. He is in charge of the matron of the Woodlawn Police Station. The boy entered the barn of William Lusson, 7565 South Chicago avenue, yesterday afternoon, hitched up a horse to a delivery wagon, and drove around Grand Crossing for an hour. Lusson discovered his loss and informed the police. Shortly after Policeman John O'Connell found the boy with the rig at Seventy-fifth street and Adams avenue.

FAVOR FOOTBALL FOR BOYS.

Educators at University Meeting Indorse the Game if Played Under Faculty Control.

Football at secondary schools and academies received the unqualified and almost unanimous sanction of the principals and deans of the affiliated schools of the University of Chicago yesterday. At the fourteenth annual educational convention of the schools the question of football in the preparatory institutions was discussed at length by 120 educators from all parts of the country, including the Chicago high schools.

After discussing the subject for some time the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 118 to 2:

"Be it resolved, That this body favors football in the secondary schools, provided it is under the control of the faculty."

The question was introduced by C. W. French, principal of the Hyde Park High School, who spoke on the subject of "School and College Athletics: Their Interrelation." This question was referred to a committee, which will report at the next meeting, and the questions arising from football, such as the accidents and the time taken from studies, were considered at length.

J. E. Armstrong, principal of the Englewood High School, spoke regarding the recent death of Edward Gillet, one of his pupils, who was fatally hurt in a football game. He said the affair had been incorrectly reported in some papers, as Gillet's death was not due to an accident while playing. The post-mortem examination revealed, he said, that the boy died from a clot of blood on the brain. The doctors had stated that if he had been examined before being allowed to play he would have been found unfit.

A general discussion followed, and it was the general sentiment that no boy should be allowed to play who did not have the written consent of his parents and of a physician.

One professor declared there were more deaths from bicycle riding, rowing, yachting, and such sports than there were from football.

COUNCIL REFUSES TO STRIKE.

Building Trades Declines to Take Drastic Action in Complaint Against a Contractor.

In a debate lasting two hours members of the Building Trades council showed last night that they had profited by past experience with strikes, as they declined to submit to an appeal for a strike on one of the principal buildings in course of construction in the heart of the city.

The complaint against the contractor came from a member of the Carpenters' District council, and is alleged to have been made largely because of the past action of the contractor in charge of the building, he having been one of the foremost in the long contest against the central labor body. Members of the council declined to say what building was referred to in the complaint or to give the contractor's name.

"We have learned a lesson in the calling of strikes without justification that we ought to remember," cried one of the delegates. "We could not win a fight now if we undertook one."

The speaker seemed to express the general sentiment of the delegates, although some of the former followers of Edward Carroll and Secretary E. A. Davis thought the council still strong and able to cope with any contractor against whom it desired to take up arms. President Schardt and the conservative element opposed any drastic action, and succeeded in winning a strong vote against the proposition to declare a strike.

President Schardt was elected a delegate to the National Building Trades council, which will meet in Cincinnati on Jan. 14. James Kennedy of the Plumbers' union was chosen to represent the Central Labor council at the irrigation convention of Western States to be held on Tuesday in Central Music Hall.

The State Federation of Labor, which will convene at Kewanee next Tuesday promises to have one of the most interesting annual meetings it has held in a long time. One of the most important questions it will consider is the repeal of the Case garnishee law, which has been unsatisfactory to the labor organizations ever since its passage.

DEATH IN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Julius Redjewski Falls Five Stories in Hartford Building and Is Instantly Killed.

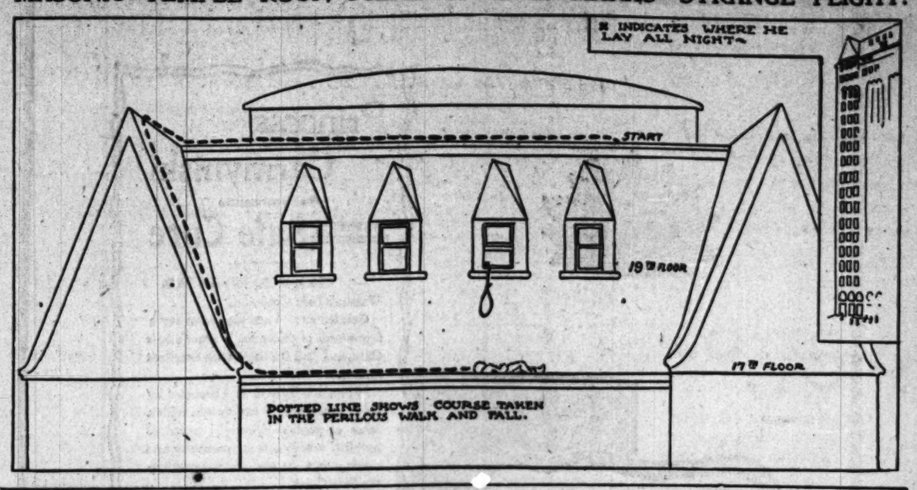
Julius Redjewski slipped as he was alighting from an elevator in the Hartford Building at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and fell from the fifth floor to the basement, meeting with instant death. Redjewski was employed as a bushelman by the firm of Kinstler & Berkson, with offices in the Hartford Building. He called for the fifth story and the elevator stopped for him to get off. Redjewski lingered for a moment before the mirror adjusting his necktie and by the time he was ready to leave the elevator it had started upward and the door had been nearly closed. The man jerked the door open and jumped to the landing. As his heels struck the marble floor he slipped and pitched headlong down the shaft. Redjewski was 35 years old and lived at 184 Fullerton avenue.

LESLIE LEWIS IS HONORED.

Twenty-fourth Anniversary as District Superintendent of Schools Celebrated at a Reception.

Twenty-four American beauty roses, each symbolizing one year of service as District Superintendent of Schools in Chicago, were presented to Leslie Lewis last evening at a reception held to commemorate this anniversary at the Kozminski School, Fifty-fourth street and Ellis avenue. Four hundred pupils, accompanied by their parents, were present. Superintendent of Schools Edwin G. Cooley made the congratulatory speech. Eight little girls from the Ray, Kenwood, and Kozminski Schools, after Mr. Cooley had finished, served refreshments.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF, SCENE OF C. B. MARKS' STRANGE PLIGHT.



DISPUTES RULING OF AKIN.

COUNTY ATTORNEY JOHNSON FILES WRITTEN OPINION.

Advises President Upham of the Board of Review That It Is His Judgment That the Tax Valuations of 1900 Are Legal, Despite the Holding of the Attorney General—Monday Morning Set for Hearing of Teachers' Mandamus Proceedings.

County Attorney Julius A. Johnson yesterday presented a written opinion to President Fred W. Upham of the Board of Review, in which he takes a stand directly opposite to Attorney General Akin's opinion that the assessed valuations of Cook County property made in 1899 must be taken as the basis of taxation for four years, and that the lowered valuations of 1900 cannot legally be accepted by the State Board of Equalization.

According to Attorney Johnson the contentions of the Attorney General will not bear analysis, and are practically worthless.

The lowered assessed valuations of 1900 were not a horizontal cut, and Attorney Johnson claims that the Board of Review acted within its province and only did its duty when it readjusted property values for the assessment of 1900.

Not Bound by Opinion.

"When Attorney General Akin's opinion was read at the meeting of the Board of Equalization," said Wyllys W. Baird, chairman of the Revenue committee of the Chicago Real Estate board, who returned from Springfield yesterday, "it failed to create a stir. The State board is a judicial body, and is not bound by the opinion of any one. The realty board members presented the figures in seventy-three cases showing where property in Cook County assessed in 1899 for $4,000,000 sold for $3,000,000.

"When the State board members come to consider the justice of the 1900 assessment I believe that they will accept it with but few changes.

"The opinion given by County Attorney Johnson wipes out the contentions of the Attorney General."

"It is my opinion that the Attorney General gave his decision under a misapprehension, and only referred to section 12 of the revenue law," said President George L. Warner of the Real Estate board. "If he had taken the entire law into consideration I cannot see how he could reach such a conclusion."

Protest by Manufacturers.

The Illinois Manufacturers' association will follow up the protest against the increase of the assessment of Cook County, filed with the special committee of the State Board of Equalization a week ago, by sending a big delegation of manufacturers to Springfield on Monday night. The committee will have a hearing on Tuesday. W. B. Conkey, Martin B. Madden, J. Harry Selz, W. D. Allen, Theodore Oehne, and James H. Channon compose the committee.

"In the party which leaves here on Monday night," said Mr. Conkey, "we expect to have over 200 manufacturers. To each of these the question will make a difference of from $50 to $50,000."

Mandamus Hearing on Monday.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—In the Sangamon Circuit Court today Judge Creighton set 9 o'clock next Monday morning as the time for hearing arguments in the mandamus proceedings of State's Attorney Smith, on the relation of Catherine Goggin, representing th Chicago Teachers' federation, and R. C. Steele of Springfield against the State Board of Equalization.

This morning Attorney General Akin, acting for the board, filed a demurrer to the petition of the State's Attorney. None of the members of the board were present, the Attorney General entering their appearance.

The chief points in the demurrer are that no duties are shown to be now due, but that there is still time under the board's practice and procedure for the assessment of capital stock, and that the necessary information has not yet been obtained, tabulated, examined, and property equalization made, to permit of the assessment of capital stock. yet petitioners are seeking to prevent only a threatened abuse of discretion.

It is declared that the board is not subject to control or direction by mandamus, and that the court is without jurisdiction to award the mandamus, meaning that the State cannot be sued and that the Board of Equalization is merely a State agency; also that the action of the board is judicial or quasi judicial and not subject to mandamus.

GUNSAULUS OUT OF THE RACE.

Declares He Could Not Accept Presidency of Northwestern Were It Offered Him.

The Rev. Frank Gunsaulus last night declared that he had never been and never would be a candidate for the Presidency of Northwestern University, as his work at Central Church was taking his whole time.

"No communication has been held with me in regard to the position," said Dr. Gunsaulus, "and I do not think that I have ever been seriously considered, but even if I had been a subject of discussion the talk was in vain. I am not a candidate for any executive office."

This statement was made by Dr. Gunsaulus shortly before he preached at the Third Congregational Church in Evanston on the topic of "Ultimates in Christian Experience and Efficiency." Scattered in the audience were many Northwestern professors who had come to listen to the man they had heard was a prominent candidate for the highest office in the university.

ONLY A FEW LEONIDS SEEN.

Astronomers at Evanston and on the Midway Catch Glimpses of Stray Meteors.

The big display of leonids which was expected on Thursday night and early on Friday morning by watchers at the Dearborn observatory failed to materialize and the star-gazers spent a cold and disappointing night. Only a few were seen. The professors who were on watch for the display did not entirely give up hope and would have watched again last night had the sky been clearer. It is possible that the leonids may appear tonight.

The professors at the University of Chicago who have been trying in vain all week to get a glimpse of the leonids which were expected during the last few days, were finally rewarded yesterday by seeing four leonids and one meteor. As no preparations had been made for photographing the shooting stars no plates were obtained. Professor Moulton was the successful watcher.

If contemplating a California trip, save money and secure comfort. Call upon or address Phillips-Judson Co., 340 Marquette Building, Chicago.

PUT MILLIONS IN PLANTS.

JOHN AND MICHAEL CUDAHY IN NEW PACKING-HOUSE DEALS.

Former Has $500,000 Company Incorporated as First Step Toward Combining All His Interests in a $10,000,000 Concern — Latter Doubles Capital Stock of His Firm Because of Growing Business—Future Plans of the Two Brothers in Chicago.

The John Cudahy Packing and Provision company was incorporated at Springfield yesterday as the first step in organizing a $10,000,000 corporation, embracing all John Cudahy's packing interests. Almost at the same time the Cudahy Packing company, which is controlled by Michael Cudahy, gave notice of an increase of capital from $3,500,000 to $7,000,000. When John Cudahy's deal is completed the brothers will have $17,000,000 invested in the packing business.

For the present the John Cudahy company will have a capital of $500,000. The incorporators are Evan Humphrey, Morris Cassard, and Timothy S. Hurley. Mr. Hurley is a lawyer and is in charge of the legal details of the incorporation proceedings. The other incorporators are Cudahy employés.

The principal office of the new company will be in Chicago, but the plant which it will operate is in Wichita, Kas. John Cudahy also owns packing establishments in Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., both of which are incorporated under the laws of the States in which they are located. The Kansas concern will be operated independently for a time.

"I do not like to discuss the matter at this time," said Mr. Hurley last night. "The papers filed in Springfield tell the story in its completeness, so far as it goes. I may say, however, that Mr. Cudahy's packing interests have increased phenomenally within the last two years. Their unification by way of incorporation is only the natural outcome of their growth. Gauging the future by the past, I am safe in saying that when the consolidation is effected the capital stock of the amalgamated enterprises will be placed in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. When the Wichita plant is in full working order the question of amalgamation will be taken up. This will not be later than Feb. 1."

In speaking of the increase in capital stock of his company President Michael Cudahy said that no absorption of outside interests was planned, and that the expansion of the business of the company was the sole reason for increasing its capital. He said that the stock was all subscribed for and had been taken by the men who are in control of the company at present. Mr. Cudahy said that the company recently had opened a plant at Kansas City, Kas., in connection with its other houses.

"We have other packing-houses," he said, "at Sioux City, Ia., South Omaha, Neb., and Los Angeles, Cal., in regular operation. The business has grown steadily, and I resolved to put more money into it. The new plant at Kansas City will be used for a general packing business. We do not expect to enter any new fields."

Mr. Cudahy said that his brother and himself had loaned the company large sums of money, because the capital was inadequate to meet the needs of the business.

R. J. STELL MISSING AND AN INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONDUCTED.

Secretary and Treasurer of the Monadnock Loan and Investment Company Disappears and Attorney Crittenden Says He Finds Evidence of Shortage.

R. J. Stell, secretary and treasurer of the Monadnock Loan and Investment company, is missing from his home, and the stockholders and investors in the company are conducting an investigation of his affairs. They say they have found evidence of a shortage, but the amount is not known.

One week ago today Mr. Stell was seen at his office for the last time. On Monday morning when his patrons came to the office they found the door locked. A note found on his desk explained that he had "gone to California on business." Since then Attorney Crittenden has been investigating the affairs of the company, and it is he who says there will be a shortage, perhaps of $20,000.

Mr. Stell was a member of the Hamilton club and of a Masonic lodge, an officer of the Sons of St. George, the Columbian Knights, the Knights of Pythias, and other organizations.

Friends of Mr. Stell say that the races of last summer proved his undoing.

The business of the Monadnock Loan and Investment company was in small loans, largely on salaries. Mr. Stell started the business while in the employ of a railroad company. Meeting success, he gave up his position, organized the present company, and had it incorporated. The President is C. M. Wirick, a teacher in one of the public schools.

Mr. Stell lived at 4120 Indiana avenue. His wife said last night she knew nothing of the alleged irregularities in her husband's business.

WOUNDS WIFE; KILLS HIMSELF.

Anton Suckin Attempts Murder, but Fails—William Pratt Dies of Self-Inflicted Injuries.

Anton Sucken shot his wife yesterday afternoon and then killed himself. His wife was not seriously wounded. The double shooting occurred at the house of the couple, 580 Blue Island avenue, and was the culmination of frequent family quarrels.

William Pratt, 3711 State street, who shot himself on Tuesday while in his barber shop, died at the Mercy Hospital on Thursday night. Family troubles were the cause of his suicide.

UNDERTAKER IS UNDER ARREST.

S. Nierman Accused of Taking Mrs. Landfield's Body from Hospital Without a Permit.

A warrant was sworn out yesterday morning for the arrest of S. Nierman, an undertaker at 104 West Thirteenth street, who is charged by the Health department with removing the remains of Mrs. Jennie Landfield, who died at the Presbyterian Hospital on Nov. 13, without first securing a permit from the department. Mrs. Landfield was injured in a street car accident several months ago and was a patient in the hospital when she died. The remains were taken to the home of her son at 69 Fowler street.

CITY FACING COAL FAMINE

SUPPLY OF THE FUEL ALREADY SHORT IN CHICAGO.

Early Closing of Lake Traffic and a Dearth of Railroad Cars Responsible for a Condition Which May Cause Hardships During the Winter —All New Orders from Customers Outside of the City Refused by the Dealers—Public Tardy in Buying.

Chicago is facing a coal famine. The early closing of lake traffic and the shortage of cars on the railroads threaten to reduce the fuel supply to the danger point.

The docks of half a dozen of the leading coal firms are vacant and a rise in the price of coal at an early date is predicted.

"The indications are that lake traffic will cease by Dec. 1," said Manager C. L. Dering of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company yesterday. "In that case the railroads will be compelled to bring the supply into the city and a shortage of cars may delay rail transportation. The coal stock is already running low. We will not be caught this way again, as we let a contract yesterday for a dock on the South Branch that will have a capacity of 100,000 tons."

"Our firm is 15,000 tons short of the amount of hard coal we had on hand this time last year," said a representative of O. S. Richardson & Co.

"We are badly in need of coal," said Manager John T. Connery of the Youghiogeny and Lehigh company. "The early closing of lake traffic would leave our supply inadequate."

Ante-election excitement and the warm weather which prevailed during the campaign kept many from ordering their winter coal supply. Consequently orders are now pouring in on the coal companies and available stocks are melting away.

All new orders from country consumers have been declined, the dealers confining themselves entirely to supplying the orders contracted for before the strike.

GAMBLING ONCE MORE IN OPERATION IN THE DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT.

Craps and Poker Games Running Over Maguire & Brennan's State Street Saloon—All-Night Resorts Are Again Closed Soon After Midnight.

Gambling, from poker to craps, is now in operation in the down-town district despite the mandate from the City Hall. Games of all kinds were in full blast yesterday afternoon and until late at night over the saloon of Maguire & Brennan, at the southwest corner of Polk and State streets. The saloon was kept by Powers & O'Brien until recently, and the advent of the new firm heralds among the levee habitués the downfall of "Mushmouth" Johnson, who for years was known as "The King of Craps," who has been forced to close his crap games, though above Maguire & Brennan's the game flourishes.

A certain amount of caution is used. Craps are played only at intervals of two or three hours, but poker continues uninterrupted. A barker on the sidewalk accosts pedestrians and though policemen, both in uniform and plain clothes, are continually passing, there is no interference. Last night the crap game was closed at 10:30 and draw poker was finished at midnight. The stud poker game lasted almost until morning.

The reform in the conduct of the basement resorts in the business district was marked last night. Promptly at midnight the men and women were ordered to leave, and by 1 o'clock most of the places had closed. The Hartford, owned by former Alderman Epstein, at Dearborn and Madison streets, was the latest to close, and the place reaped a small harvest from those compelled to leave the other places.

Of the other resorts, the Jackson, at Jackson boulevard and Wabash avenue, closed tardily. Though the doors were locked there was no difficulty for men to gain an entrance. Among those that closed promptly were:

Fridrich's, Clark and Madison streets.
The Mendota, Lake and Clark streets.
The Madison, Wabash avenue and Madison street.
The Adams, Wabash avenue and Adams street.

BOOSTERS GIVE A BANQUET.

Guests at the Victoria Hotel Struggle with Chopsticks and Strange Dishes.

With the watchword, "Every Knock Is a Boost," the Boosters' club gave its annual dinner last night in the banquet-room of the Victoria Hotel. It was a chop sooey dinner served in three courses, with Chinese cooks and waiters, Chinese decorations, and Chinese music. The room was decorated with all the fantastic Chinese designs, while a Chinese orchestra discoursed weird music.

The officers of the club wore Chinese costumes, and every member and guest present endeavored to eat with chopsticks, some with more success than others. The menu included Lok on tea, chop sooey with fine cut, chicken fried in oil, birdsnest soup, and various other Chinese dishes. One hundred and fifty members and guests were present.

The Boosters' club was organized a year ago. It raised over $2,200 for the Grand Army encampment and $1,200 for the Galveston flood relief fund. Plans were laid last night to boost many projects the coming year.

ACCUSE BANKRUPT OF FRAUD.

Charges Made Against Abraham Meyer, Who Is Seeking Release from His Debts.

The filing of a petition in bankruptcy against Abraham Meyer in the United States District Court yesterday was followed by the announcement of charges of fraud and a statement that the alleged bankrupt had absconded and left his affairs in the hands of his brother-in-law.

Judge Kohlsaat took proper precautions in the interests of creditors by restraining the supposed brother-in-law from selling or transferring any of the stock.

Meyer has conducted a large tailoring business for several years in stores at 109 Dearborn street and 219 West Madison street.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

SLEET DELAYS THE CARS.

"L" LINES HAMPERED AND TROLLEYS HAVE COLLISION.

Snow and Ice Settle Down on Chicago, Travel Is Impeded, and Suffering Increases Among the Poorer Classes —Little Promise of Better Weather Is Held Out for Today and Another Storm May Be on the Way — Lake Danger Signals Displayed.

Sleet and snow settled down on Chicago last night, delayed the elevated trains, hampered the trolley lines, and caused at least two street car accidents. Suffering in the poorer districts was greatly increased, and the police had their hands full caring for the destitute ones.

The Lake street elevated trains were from ten to fifteen minutes late, while the South Side elevated trains fared even worse, being nearly a half hour behind schedule time. The Metropolitan and Northwestern roads, by hard work, succeeded in running most of their trains on time. The surface lines also maintained their schedules.

Little prospect of better weather is held out for today. The weather will be threatening with rain, or snow flurries, and a high southeasterly wind. The same conditions will probably prevail on Sunday. A cold wave is brewing in the British Northwest, which may be felt in Chicago by Sunday night if it does not lose its force.

Another Storm Coming.

The Rocky Mountain districts report a disturbance with its center in the Salt Lake district. It is moving towards Chicago and will probably reach here.

Storm signals were displayed in the lower lake region last night, including the Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven districts. A wind with a velocity of thirty-two to forty miles an hour from the southeast is predicted, to be accompanied by rain or snow."

Already suffering and injury from the cold is coming to notice. The desk sergeant at the Harrison Street Police Station was besieged last night with men, boys, and some women who wanted a place to sleep. The disagreeable weather had the effect of clearing the streets.

Samuel Black, 23 years old, of 65 West Fourteenth place, arrived in Chicago from Wyoming with both legs frozen. He came through with a carload of cattle and encountered a severe blizzard. County Hospital physicians say it may be necessary to amputate both legs.

Cars in Collision.

The slippery condition of the rails was the cause of a collision between two street cars at Eighteenth and Clark streets early in the evening, in which William L. Smith, a clerk for the Western Electric company, was injured. Smith was standing on the rear platform of a Wentworth avenue car, which had stopped to allow passengers to alight. A Halsted street car was close behind. The motorman applied the brakes but his car, sliding over the rails, ran into the Wentworth car, smashing the rear platform and mashing Smith's foot.

Girl Run Down.

While attempting to cross the street at Thirty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue Miss Anna Bergsten slipped in front of a north-bound cable train and was caught on the fender and dragged several feet. Her side was severely injured. She was removed to the Mercy Hospital.

Hurt by a Fall.

Martin Downey of 165 West Adams street slipped and fell on the icy sidewalk in Morgan street, near Madison, at 8:30 o'clock. He was taken to the County Hospital, where a scalp wound one and one-half inches long was dressed.

Special Officer Hayes of the Pan-Handle railroad arrested Mary Kadas for picking up coal on the tracks at Twenty-first and Rockwell streets. At the Maxwell Street Station the woman became hysterical and cried for her baby. The child, which was only two months old, was found alone in an old tenement at Twenty-fourth street and Blue Island avenue and was restored to the mother.

ATTORNEYS FIGHT IN COURT.

Lawyer Burres Strikes Prosecutor Barnes During Maxwell Murder Trial—Case to End Today.

A fight in which lawyers, bailiffs, and police participated enlivened the Maxwell murder trial yesterday. Judge Smith also took a part in the proceedings by sentencing Attorney Burres, Maxwell's lawyer, to jail for two hours.

The trouble started while Assistant State's Attorney Barnes was cross-examining Maxwell. He referred to the charge that Abraham Kerr had misused some of the defendant's property. Burres retorted that politics figured in that case and Mr. Barnes replied with an insinuation of forgery. Burres promptly struck Barnes on the cheek.

In an instant Detective Frank Tyrrell seized Burres and pushed him back against the stenographers' table. Lieutenant Towsley of the Stock-Yards police also seized Burres, who weighs 240 pounds. Several of the jurors arose and cried to the bailiffs to stop the fight. The bailiffs responded by rushing in and seizing the first man at hand. In a trice there were over half a dozen men in the mixup.

"Stop this fight and take Mr. Burres to jail, and let the case be continued for two hours, until the attorney is released," shouted Judge Smith.

Sentence, however, was suspended. "The court will probably take the matter up at the close of the case," said Attorney Burres at the noon recess. "I will plead guilty and take my fine."

The arguments of the attorneys closed last evening, and the court will instruct the jury at the morning session of court today. The case will, it is thought, be in the hands of the jury early in the forenoon.

FOR NEW M'VICKER THEATER.

School Board Committee Gets a Proposal Which May Mean a $400,000 Building.

The project of a new McVicker's Theater was set before the Building and Grounds committee of the Board of Education yesterday. The proposition is that the revaluation clause in the McVicker Theater company lease of the school property known as the McVicker Theater Building be annulled and a straight lease be given for the unexpired term until 1985, for the present rent of $27,000 per year until 1905, after which time the rent to be subject to a 5 per cent increase with an additional 5 per cent increase in 1915, making the rent from that date until the lease expires $29,700 annually.

It is proposed, if this request is complied with, to erect within five years a modern fireproof building containing a theater, the building to cost at least $250,000.

A. M. McKay, who made the proposal, said: "This is the minimum price of the proposed building, and before it is completed it will cost in the neighborhood of $400,000. Jacob Litt and other well known theatrical men are interested in the deal."

The firm of Sturm, Rosenthal & Eckstein, in compliance with the request that it show good faith by indicating in writing its intent to erect a fireproof building before May 1, 1912, on the site of the school property at the northwest corner of State and Monroe streets, if the board accepts the proposed ninety-nine-year lease, agreed to deposit with the board $5,000 in interest bearing securities each year, commencing with Jan. 1, 1901, and ending Jan. 1, 1912. In case of failure to fulfill the agreement the total amount of the security is to be retained and considered as an additional payment of rent.

The proposition was referred to the School board attorney, to be referred back to the committee at its next meeting for final action.

The Windsor-Clifton restaurant, corner of Wabash and Monroe, is now running, and giving great satisfaction to its patrons.

BIG SENATORIAL ROUNDUP TODAY.

Members-Elect of Legislature Coming to Chicago from All Parts of State.

WILL HOLD CONFERENCES

Tanner and Cannon to Be Here and Keep Open House at Great Northern.

CAUCUS FOR SPEAKERSHIP.

Republicans who will figure in the work of electing a United States Senator next January are coming from all parts of Illinois to attend conferences at the Great Northern Hotel today. The biggest roundup of members-elect and leading politicians since the campaign was ended is expected.

The Speakership, House and Senate organizations, and candidates for the Senatorship will occupy their attention. Word went out three days ago that Governor Tanner and Congressman Cannon, both of whom have anounced that they want to succeed Senator Cullom, will be here. The candidates will have headquarters at the hotel and keep open house "for all those who desire to call and get acquainted."

Senator Cullom is in Washington, but Charles Selby and other strong supporters will be on the ground to look after his interests. Mr. Selby is in charge of his headquarters. Notwithstanding the Senator's absence, Republicans thronged the rooms yesterday and offered their services in his behalf to do any and every thing they could towards assisting him to be his own successor.

Captain J. Mack Tanner, the Governor's son and private secretary, arrived during the day from Springfield and busied himself trying to get some knowledge of the situation.

It develops that there is a deal of maneuvering going on. Several knowing persons, apparently playing the part of scouts for somebody, saw Congressman A. J. Hopkins of Aurora. Their reports on his movements agreed that he seemed to be about the busiest man in Chicago.

There was much talk to the effect that Congressman Hopkins is investigating with a view, in the event that he can discover an opening at all favorable, of entering the Senatorial race.

One of the stories afloat had reference to Congressman Hitt. It carried the statement that the Ninth District will be represented in the gathering by a delegation of its most prominent Republicans, who have declared their intention of making him a candidate.

When in the city a few days ago Mr. Hitt declined to discuss the Senatorship question further than to say that he was not a candidate. It is a part of the gossip that Judge Charles Fuller of Belvidere is in a receptive mood.

A caucus of the legislators who favor and support the candidacy of Lawrence Y. Sherman for Speaker is booked to be held at 10 a. m. David Shanahan said that enough of his friends down the State will arrive this morning to make at least a showing. Governor Tanner is so persistently pushing reapportionment to the front that many persons believe he wants to make it a feature of his candidacy. It is said that he has outlined a scheme which he hopes will be taken as a basis for the Senatorial apportionment.

STOPS BURKE'S PIPE HUNT.

Finance Committee Refuses to Appropriate $25,000 Reserved for the Purpose.

Further expenditure of city funds in employing laborers to dig for alleged illicit mains in the Stock-Yards was stopped yesterday by the action of the Finance committee in refusing to appropriate the $25,000 reserved to be used, if necessary. The methods of Mayor Harrison and Robert E. Burke outplayed the Finance committee to the extent that $15,000 spent before the decision was reached secured to them the political benefit of giving work to a large number of men in the Stock-Yards district before election.

This amount will have to be drawn now from the fund for maintenance of the water works system. As it has about reached its end the refusal of the Finance committee to permit the use of the fund reserved is expected to end the work of digging.

The special committee appointed to determine whether there was any necessity for stripping the pipes, and whether there was any probability of results being reached which would justify the expenditure reported yesterday that there was not sufficient justification for spending the money.

City Engineer Ericson was before the committee to report what had been accomplished by the expenditure of the $15,000. He explained that forty uncharted taps had been found on the Stock-Yards mains, but that there was no proof of water theft. The increase in the water revenue from the Stock Yards since the beginning of the investigation was used to prove that the expenditure of money had not been in vain. A resolution of Alderman Tom Carey to authorise the expenditure of the money then was offered, and the committee disposed of it by placing it on file.

The first pay-roll, amounting to over $3,000, has been paid out of the fund for maintenance of the water system. The rest of the money due the laborers will have to be paid out of this fund, and will about exhaust it. Further excavation will be stopped for lack of funds.

The committee also voted to recommend the establishment of a garbage crematory cell at the municipal lighting station, Chicago avenue and Sedgwick street.

SCHOOL EDUCATORS IN SESSION

Fourteenth Annual Convention Begins at University—Pupils Win Prizes for Declamation.

The fourteenth annual convention of the affiliated schools of the University of Chicago began yesterday at the university. There were 120 principals and deans present, and today several hundred more teachers and instructors are expected. Aside from the discussion of athletics the question of separating the students into sections on the basis of scholarship received the most attention. A resolution was adopted favoring a division into three classes—the excellent, medium, and poor.

At 2:30 the preliminary hearing of the candidates for the contest in declamation took place. The final contest was held in Kent Theater in the evening, the successful speakers being Joseph Roy Ellis of the Kansas City Central High School and Marguerite Bowen of the Elgin High School.

They were awarded a year's scholarship at the University of Chicago.

CONDUCTOR FALLS FROM TRAIN.

B. C. Lewis of Baltimore and Ohio Washington Express Picked Up in Dazed Condition.

B. C. Lewis, conductor of the Washington express on the Baltimore and Ohio road which left Grand Central Station at 8 o'clock last night, was picked up in a dazed condition by policemen at 9:30 o'clock at Campbell avenue and Twenty-sixth street. He had fallen from the train, but in what manner it was not explained. At South Chicago the trainmen notified the Chicago office, and the train was ordered on to Garrett, Ind., where another conductor took charge of it. Lewis was not hurt seriously.

To Cure a

FAIL TO SOLVE ELECTION ERROR

Third Precinct of Fifteenth Ward Still a Mystery to Canvassers.

WORK NEARING A FINISH.

Five Divisions Checked Over During the Day and Only Thirteen Remain.

VOTE IN COUNTY TOWNS.

The investigation instituted by the Canvassing board yesterday into the methods of counting ballots practiced by the polling officials in the Third Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward was of little avail and the tangle remains as mysterious as ever. The judges and clerks of the precinct were examined by Judge Carter, but their conflicting statements and vague recollections furnished no solution. The matter will be settled this morning.

Five wards—the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second—were canvassed during the day. The totals in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards were computed and officially issued, while the others were held for further correction. The official publication of the results in the Fifteenth for County Commissioners and Drainage Trustees will be withheld till the Third Precinct figures are adjusted.

In the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards nearly all the candidates for County Commissioners sustained losses of scores of votes from the number reported by the police. At adjournment the elected men still held the same relative position, and Erby was a little further from election than the day before.

Due to Carelessness, Says Carter.

Judge Carter said that carelessness probably was the cause of the discrepancy between the official and police returns in the Third Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward. The result of the canvass in this precinct is as follows:

	Police returns.	Official returns.		Police returns.	Official returns.
Crean	189	184	Foley	196	193
Flanagan	194	188	Daley	193	191
Dibelka	95	194	Czekala	193	192
Thielen	95	184	Irmann	194	193
Hulsman	199	196	Katzinger	196	196

Speaking of the probable duration of a contest, Alderman Julius Goldzier, the attorney for the Democratic candidates, says it would not be likely to exceed four months, though Judge Carter is of the opinion that two years is a low estimate. Mr. Goldzier estimates the cost at $15,000. Mr. Goldzier says that in eleven precincts the vote counted for State's Attorney candidates exceeded the total vote cast.

A mistake was discovered in the computation of the total of the police figures for Coroner which reduced the gain which Berz has made.

Result of the Canvass.

Following are the results of the canvass announced:

FOR PRESIDENT.

	Ward 16.	Ward 17.	Ward 18.	Ward 19.
McKinley, R.	6,757	3,811 4-10	4,244 5-10	
Smith, R.	6,962	3,872 2-10	4,277 5-10	
Wenter, D.	11,907 1-10	5,856 6-10	6,662 4-10	
Smyth, D.	11,764 2-10	5,902	6,668 8-10	
Webb, D.	11,765 4-10	5,813	6,664 7-10	
Lagner, D.	11,762 8-10	5,827 2-10	6,668 1-10	
Jones, D.	11,764 2-10	5,840 8-10	6,010 8-10	
Bond issue—				
For	1,661	763	1,256	
Against	4,819	1,154	1,656	

FOR CONGRESSMEN.
(Parts of Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts.)

	Wd. 16.	Wd. 17.	Wd. 18.	Wd. 19.
Carnahan, R.	4,902	2,188	2,632	
Mahony, D.	6,780	3,417	3,246	
			Wd. 10.	
Mills, R.			3,909	
McAndrews, D.			2,978	

FOR BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.
(Parts of Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts.)

	Wd. 16.	Wd. 17.	Wd. 19.
Obendorf, R.	3,967	2,389	2,533
Kells, D.	6,835	2,087	3,159
			Wd. 10.
McAnsh, R.			4,035
Scully, D.			2,815

FOR CONGRESSMEN.
Total in Fifth Congressional District:

Carnahan, R.	19,254
Mahoney, D.	23,648

Total in Fourth District:

Mills, R.	19,349
McAndrews, D.	24,455

FOR BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.
Total in Fifth District:

Obendorf, R.	19,372	Kells, D.	23,595

Total in Fourth District:

McAnsh, R.	19,962	Scully, D.	23,538

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVES.
[Parts of Sixth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Senatorial Districts.]

	Wd. 15.	Wd. 16.	Wd. 17.	Wd. 20.
Fichter, R.	3,070½	.....	.....	4,154
Sullivan, Wm., R.	2,297½	.....	.....	4,084½
Nowicki, D.	7,458½	.....	.....	4,514½
Kreicker, D.	4,708½	.....	.....	3,780½
Smith, R.	.....	4,749	.....	.....
Busse, R.	.....	5,304	.....	.....
Mitchell, D.	.....	7,643½	.....	.....
Heiminiak, D.	.....	11,077½	.....	Wd. 16
Glade, R.	.....	.....	6,225	7,114½
Shay, D.	.....	.....	3,644½	7,528
McDonough, D.	.....	.....	3,306½	7,861
				Ward 19.
Meany, R.				5,093½
Kopf, R.				4,449
Noran, D.				5,024
Donoghue, D.				6,941½
Cavanagh, R.				955
Carmody, D.				905
Jandus, D.				956

FOR STATE SENATORS.
[Part of the Sixth Senatorial District.]

	Ward 15.	Ward 20.
Brundage, R.	2,409	3,024
Dawson, D.	4,456	3,202

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVES.
Totals in Nineteenth Senatorial District:

Smith, R.	13,349	Mitchell, R.	13,421
Busse, R.	13,061	Heiminiak, D.	16,244½

Totals in Seventeenth District:

Glade, R.	17,561½	McDonough, D.	13,456½
Shay, D.	13,031½		

Totals in Fifteenth District:

Meany, R.	11,893½	Noran, D.	16,567½
Kopf, R.	14,417½	Donoghue, D.	15,056

Totals in Thirteenth District:

Cavanagh, R.	15,642½	Jandus, D.	13,297½
Carmody, D.	13,179		

County Canvassing Board.

The County Canvassing board met at 11 o'clock and heard explanations of several country judges and clerks regarding irregularities. The vote in the towns already canvassed is as follows:

Town.	—President— Kinley.	Mc-	—Governor— Bryan.	Yates.	—Coroner— Alschuler.	Traeger.
Barrington	241	51	225	62	234	55
Bloom	1,065	496	1,040	525	1,033	515
Bremen	220	129	216	130	215	131
Elk Grove	199	87	191	43	196	87
Evanston	3,000	811	2,952	935	2,901	999
Hanover	204	96	189	82	201	97
Lemont	454	430	419	433	441	420

The vote of Evanston for Woolley, the Prohibition candidate, was 150.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO.—Grain freights were a little quiet at 1¾ cents on corn and 1¾ cents on wheat. Charters: To Buffalo—Lafayette, Rockefeller, wheat and corn; Black, wheat; Vance, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—Coal tonnage is not plentiful, and owners that have boats which will be ready to load early next week are holding for 80 cents to Lake Michigan ports. Indications are that shippers must pay the advance. A few ore cargoes are offered at the head of the lakes at 65. Toledo grain shippers are taking some tonnage at 1¼ cents on corn to Buffalo.

Vessel Movements.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Marquette, Haskell.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Cleared—Adella Shores, Manistee; Cowles, Frankfort.

EAST TAWAS, Mich.—Cleared—City of New York and tow, Wyoming, S. A. Wood.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Cleared—Wanta, Coval, Tice, Schroeder, Arcadia, Marion, Lulling.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Corona, Owen, Australia. Cleared—Coal—Topeka, Milwaukee. Light—Iron Duke, Foster, Duluth.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Macy, Wilson, Case, Bleiman, Ravenscraig, Neosho, Helena, Jupiter, Selkirk. Departed—Coal—Queen of the West, Manitowoc; Concord, McBrier, Port Huron.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down Stephenson, 10 Thursday night; Shipoygan, Kewaunee, 6 a. m. Up—Buttera, 9 Thursday night; Smith and consorts, noon; Hilton, 2 p. m.; Chipman, 5; Neff, 7.

MACKINEW CITY, Mich.—Up—Starucca, 10:10 last night; Tom Adams, 7 a. m.; Consellora, Delaware, 5; Aicona, 10:20; Vanderbilt, 7:50 p. m.; Gratwick, 8:10. Down—Wilbur, 1 a. m.; Peck, 5; Venice, 7:15; Chemung, 9:50; Pueblo, Fitzgerald, 10:50; Clin Campbell and consort, 11; Majestic, 1:50 p. m.; Graham, 2:20; Juniata, 7:40. Wind southwest, fresh, cloudy, freezing.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Sheltered—Kate, Falconer, Flora Carveth, Tug Eddy, Ringleader, Nadine, Hilda, Van Allen, Freeman, Van Straubenzie, Parsons, Jessie, Hines, Acacia, Fleetwing, Hammond, Stevenson, tug Seymour, Glengarry, Cornwall, Cornelia, Carney, Hoboken, Argo, Annie Minzes, Robert McDonald, Mary, Seafoam, New Dominion, Oliver Mowatt, Trade Wind, Jamieson, Kate Eccles.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Empire City, 4; Reis, 5:20; Kirby, Hartnell, 8; Rosedale, Iosco, Manhatte, 7; Holden, Iroquois, Athabasca, 10:40; Sheldon, Marupa, Malta, 11:30; Hurd, Presque Isle, 2 p. m.; Rees, 2:30; Amasonas, 6:30; Malleto, Marsala, 7:30. Down—John Owen, Nyanza, Onoko, 9 a. m.; Vega, 11:20; Ella Smith, Montmoreney, Matsafa, Madeira, 1:40 p. m.; Charles Eddy, Pratt, City Genoa, Gilchrist, 3; Stephenson, Athens, Yuma, Siberia, 5.

DOWIE DEMANDS FREE WATER.

Declares His Wentworth Avenue Buildings Are Used for Religious Instruction and Are Exempt.

"Dr." John Alexander Dowie, through his agents, has appealed to the city for free water and rebates on water rental for his buildings at 6428-6436 Wentworth avenue on the ground that they are used for religious instruction. Superintendent Nourse sent the petition to Corporation Counsel Walker, but Mr. Walker refused to be drawn into a decision on "Dowieism" as a religion, and returned the petition with the statement that if the facts were as stated the request should be granted. Superintendent Nourse will have to make an investigation for himself.

The city officials claim Philip D. Armour owes $6,837 for water used since May, 1897, in the "Armour flats," the revenue from which contributes to the support of the Armour Institute. The school itself is exempt under the city ordinances.

Samuel R. Wharton, who has been abolishing city positions by securing them through the civil service examinations and then being rejected by the politicians, has secured another, which he probably will be permitted to keep. He heads the list for the position of voucher clerk in the Controller's office.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Age is only one of the qualifications which have earned for

Old Underoof Rye

the reputation as a high-grade whisky among those who know. After ten years of careful storage it is then placed for a further period of twelve to fifteen months in new oak casks, the interiors of which have been heavily charred, thus absorbing all possible impurities. Such mellowness, purity, and richness can not be produced by any forced process. A trial will show you the difference.

CHAS. DENNEHY & CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Princess Carmyniski
Recommends
WARNER'S **Safe Cure**

Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1900.
Warner's Safe Cure Co.,
Gentlemen:—I am pleased to say a few words of praise for Warner's Safe Cure, as I find it a tonic with excellent qualities.
When the system is exhausted by being overtaxed or run down, with a sense of general debility, I know of nothing which acts so promptly and satisfactorily on the entire system as the Safe Cure.
It stimulates the appetite, and induces sleep, and when anyone can eat or sleep well, the health will soon be restored.
It is well worthy the praise of all.
Yours very truly,
Princess Alexander Carmyniski
(Princess Carmyniski.)

Christense, Countess Chefould,
Recommends
WARNER'S **Safe Cure**

"The Gemold,"
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21, 1900.
Warner's Safe Cure Co.,
Gentlemen:—Although in my 80th year, I am up and around 365 days of the year. I can walk two miles without fatigue, in fact, prefer it to driving.
For the past ten years I have used no medicine except Warner's Safe Cure, and find that it keeps me in good health.
Before that time I suffered often with headache and pains in my back and shoulders, but since I have used the Safe Cure, I have had neither ache nor pain. It is certainly a remarkable life-giver, and I cheerfully give it my hearty endorsement.
Yours truly,
Christense
(Countess Chefould.)

FREE SAMPLE.
Send postal for free sample to Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The Contented Man Smokes

UPMANN'S Extra 5
THE BEST NICKEL CIGAR IN AMERICA.
UPMANN'S EXTRA 5 MADE IN 3 SIZES, PURITANOS, PANETELAS AND LONDRES GRANDE.
If your dealer does not sell Upmann's Extra 5 send draft or post office order for $2.25 and get box of 50 prepaid.
UPMANN & WILCOX, CHICAGO, DISTRIBUTORS.

You can't break this mantle
Anybody's Hand
can properly adjust the
Yusea **Welsbach** *Mantle*
because it is attached to patent self-adjusting burner cap.
Perfect Adjustment means Perfect Light and Economy
The Welsbach Company
68-70 Wabash Ave. and all dealers

Popular Excursions to The Great Southwest.

On November 20, December 4 and 18.

One Fare for Round Trip, plus $2, Chicago to Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and New Mexico.

On November 20 Chicago to Denver, $31.50 round trip, and to Salt Lake City $44.50 round trip.

On Nov. 27 Chicago to Denver and Salt Lake City, $45 round trip.

Ample return limits.

Also on Nov. 20 and 27 Chicago to Denver and Salt Lake City, $25 one way.

These are very low rates and afford a fine opportunity to visit the most prosperous sections of the great Southwest.

Go out and see the country for yourself.

Santa Fe Route
Illustrated descriptive pamphlets
J. M. Connell, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept., The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 109 Adams St., Chicago.

Eyes Tested Free **L. MANASSE** OPTICIAN 88 Madison, Tribune Bldg., Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Artificial Eyes. Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Saturday Specials in the Misses' and Children's Department

A short time before the arrival of the cold weather, manufacturers were anxious to take large orders at a sacrifice, owing to the backwardness of the demand for their products. We took advantage of this and placed some very large orders. These goods are now coming in, just at the right time for record-breaking selling.

Girls' Long Coats, style as shown in the illustration; made in rich shades of blue and red cloth; double cape; trimmed with braid; very appropriate for wintry weather. Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years $7.50. Sizes 10, 12 and 14 years, $8.75.

Greatest values in Girls' Reefers at $5.75, $7.00, $8.00, $10.00 and upward.

Girls' ¾ Box Coats, of pebble cheviot; velvet collar; satin lined; pearl buttons. Sizes 6 to 14 years, $9.00.

Misses' Box Coats, of kersey cloth; in colors; storm collar; all lined with tailor serge, $10.00.

Other lines in Girls' Box Coats at $12.50, $15.00 and $28.50.

Taffeta Silk Waists, backs have three clusters of tucks; entire front tucked and hemstitched; new bishop sleeves; tucked hemstitched cuffs and tucked stock; fitted lining; in red, black, pink and ivory white, $5.00.

French Flannel Waists, tucked fronts; collar and cuffs lined with taffeta silk, tailor stitched; trimmed in brass buttons; in cardinal, old rose, navy, black and cream white, $5.00.

Sale of Women's
Automobile Coats

Of Oxford and black frieze; storm collar; turn-back revers, faced with satin, finished with tailor stitching; lined throughout with black satin; five rows of tailor stitching all around the garment; $15.00.

New Autocycle Coats
Of fine kersey, in black, tan and castor; fancy high rolling collar; collar across the back and front finished with tailor stitching, giving a yoke effect; satin lined; six pearl buttons; $17.50.

Tailor-made Storm Coats
Style as shown in cut; black, olive and Oxford mixed cheviot; full back; high rolling collar; raglan sleeves; turn back cuffs; a very stylish garment at the special price, $25.00.

Ready-to-Wear Hats Reduced to $1.95, $2.75, $3.75 and $5.00

These hats have been marked at various prices, as high as to $8.00 each. Many of the hats have sold down to small lots, proving their attractiveness; others are still in good assortment. The many styles afford an excellent selection, and every hat is a bargain—$1.95, $2.75, $3.75 and $5.00.

Juvenile Millinery—Reduced. Girls' Prettily Trimmed Hats in a splendid variety of desirable shapes and colors reduced for a special sale tomorrow. Hundreds of them to choose from; practically our entire stock reduced to 95c, $1.95 and $2.75.

For the Home Milliner. The season's best shapes in Untrimmed Hats, the kind that are easily trimmed at home. Some of cloth braid, others silk, or velvet—hats that have sold up to $5.00 each, reduced for tomorrow to 95c, $1.95, $2.75 each.

Boys' Clothing

Among the many attractive items in this section we offer Boys' Russian Blouse Suits in the new cut, colors navy blue, red, brown and royal, patent leather belts, $5.00, $5.50, $8.00.

Russian Blouse Overcoats or Hood Ulsters with belt of same goods to wear with the suits. A great variety, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $14.00.

Boys' Sailor Suits (sizes 3 to 8) with extra silk collar, shield and cuffs, a dressy suit, $12.00.

Boys' Overcoats, dark gray cheviots, worsted body lining, black velvet collar, shoulders and sleeves lined with Skinner's satin (sizes 7 to 16). Special offer, $12.00.

Basement Department

An extraordinary purchase of Boys' Two-Piece Suits and Overcoats—a maker's entire stock of these garments. Every garment is strictly all wool and thoroughly well made.

Boys' All-Wool Two-Piece Suits (sizes 7 to 16), a large line of patterns to select from. Every suit good value at ⅓ more than our special selling price, $2.50.

Boys' Strictly All-Wool, Finely Tailored, Two-Piece Suits (sizes 7 to 16), in navy blue, plain brown and mixed cheviots, the best values for the money ever offered by any retail house. Special, $3.50.

Boys' finest Two Piece Suits (sizes 7 to 16), made from strictly all-wool fabrics that will stand the hardest kind of wear. Many of the knee pants have double knees and seat and taped seams. We also include several lines from our up-stairs department. One-third more would be a fairer price—special, $5.00.

Boys' Fine Overcoats (sizes 5 to 16), kersey, frieze, and rough cloths, worsted body linings, velvet collars—special offer, $5.00.

Boys' Fancy Vests—We recently made a very large purchase of Boys' Fancy Wool Vests. In fact, we bought the entire stock of one of the largest manufacturers. The lot contains many of their very choicest vestings, all elegantly made up (sizes 6 to 16). We place them on sale today at less than the cost to manufacture them—95c.

IRISH VALOR IN TRANSVAAL WAR.

Chicago Ambulance Corps Men Tell of Five Months' Campaign.

SEE MUCH OF FIGHTING.

Join in the Series of Battles from Brandford to Pretoria.

SOME WHO DID NOT RETURN.

(Continued from first page.)

mando in the Boer force besides our company. The British greatly outnumbered us and we retreated to Smaldeel.

"On May 5 we were in a fight on the Vet River. We were again in battles at Sand River on May 7 and at Virginia Station on the 10th. At Kroonstad we intrenched and fought and again retreated. There was fighting all around Johannesburg on May 27, 28, and 29, and on the 30th the British took Johannesburg. We were with the main Boer army before General Roberts' forces all this time, but were fighting a series of retreating rear guard actions. On June 12, 13, and 14 there were engagements at Bronkhurst Spruit and Vandermeere Station. On July 11 and 12 we were at Bronkhurst Spruit again and then retired to Delmanutha. We intrenched at Waal Kraal on Aug. 2 and soon after followed what was perhaps the severest and most exciting fighting we had had. It was the eight-day fight which the British call the battle of Belfast, and it lasted from Aug. 20 to 27.

Narrowly Escape Capture.

"After the Boers had stood off the British for eight days they began their retreat. They got away so fast that our company could not keep up with them. At once place where the roads branched the Boers took one road, and when our men came up to it they took another. Ten of our men were left with a wagon, which, being cumbersome, could not of course move rapidly, and the British were upon us before we knew it. There was nothing to do but fight for it, and so our men prepared for business. The British troops proved to be French's cavalry, and there must have been 5,000 of them all told.

"They came on in close order and our men let drive at them, doing considerable execution. They were so many, however, that our little band of men had no chance, and just as our fellows thought it was all up the Boers came up with a pom-pom and Krupp gun. Our men turned these on the British and held them in check long enough to get away. One of our men, however, was captured at this place.

"The Chicago men who were in this desperate little fight were John Duff, Daniel McHugh, John Costello, Patrick Carroll, John Quinn, and James Coyne. Daniel McHugh was the one captured. He crossed over to the Barberton road and was there caught by the British.

Compelled to Leave Transvaal.

"On Sept. 19 we were again in a fight at Watervalonder. The Boers were now getting into the mountains in the northern part of the Transvaal, almost in Portuguese territory, and the uitlanders—that is, all the foreign companies—were ordered to get out of the country, as they could no longer demand protection and would henceforth, if captured, be treated as mercenaries.

"So we crossed over to Portuguese territory on Sept. 23 and then went to Lourenzo Marquez. We were detained under guard for awhile, because the British Consul made a protest, but were able to leave there on Oct. 2. We went to Triest by steamer, and from there by rail to Cherbourg, where we caught the steamship Trave. The United States Consul at Triest was extremely kind to us and did everything that he possibly could for our comfort."

Accounting for Six.

There were six doctors in the party which originally went over, and none of these came back today. Dr. J. R. McNamara went home two days after getting to Pretoria. He gave various excuses for returning home. Some of the men who were talking about it today intimated that Dr. McNamara, after looking the ground over, did not think the experience was going to be as attractive as he anticipated.

Dr. A. F. Conroy was taken prisoner near Pretoria. After the British entered Pretoria he was sent to Cape Town, and that was the last that any of the party has heard of him.

Dr. Jeremiah Slattery came as far as Paris with the men who returned today. He is going to stay there sightseeing for awhile, and is then going to visit his old home in Ireland, from where he will return to America.

Dr. H. H. McAuley came as far as Triest and then left the party to visit Venice and other parts of Europe before coming home.

Dr. Ross and Dr. Long went through the British lines to Cape Town and were still there when last heard from.

Dr. H. Aderhold, according to a letter which was received from Zoutpansberg in August, was there attending to Boer fever cases.

George Cassidy, who was a nurse, fell sick at Pretoria on June 4 and came home.

Corps' Only Casualties.

The only casualties which the corps sustained were Edward Eagan of Chicago, killed at Thaba 'Nchu; Michael O'Hara of Holyoke, Mass., killed at Watervalonder; and John J. Reilly of Chicago, wounded; Thaba 'Nchu and sent to St. Helena. These casualties happened in the last three weeks the company was in the Transvaal.

The remainder of the company, so far as is known, are accounted for as follows:

Joseph Hill of Chicago was made a prisoner at Johannesburg and sent to Ceylon.

Michael Hearn and John Dougherty of Holyoke, Mass., were also captured at the same time as Hill and sent to Ceylon with him.

John Anderson of Springfield, Mass., joined some commando at Pretoria, and is supposed to be still fighting with the Boers.

James Molloy of Boston and Daniel McHugh of Chicago have both been missing since the battle of Dalmanutha, or, as the British called that engagement, the battle of Belfast.

Thomas Naughton of Chicago, Jeremiah Leary of Boston, and Michael Davey of Chicago all left the party at Koomatipoort to join General Botha and continue fighting for the Boers.

Richard Cahill of Chicago was taken sick between Kilp River and Johannesburg, and the last heard of him he was in the hospital there.

When last heard from Bernard Cullen of Holyoke, Mass., was sick in the hospital at Pretoria.

Fred Versilus of Chicago left the party when it started home and went back into the Free State, in an attempt to join Captain Theron's scouts, but was taken prisoner.

Rudolph Linschoter of Chicago left the company at Pretoria and went back to join a Boer commando, to which he had formerly belonged. Linschoter was of Dutch descent.

All Honorably Discharged.

All of the men who returned today have honorable discharges from the Boer army. The following, which is that given to Daniel L. Daly of Chicago, is like that of the others:

Koomatipoort, Sept. 22.—This is to certify that Mr. Daniel L. Daly, Irish-American, has been in the service of the Irish Brigade from the 10th of April, 1900, to the 23d of September, 1900, in the service of the South African Republic in war against England.

CAPTAIN PATRICK O'CONNOR.

Certified by Judge Decock, President of the special Military commission of the South African Republic.

Daniel L. Daly was formerly a commissioned officer of the Seventh Regiment of Chicago. He is not a graduated physician, but he has completed three years of a medical course and had a medical case with him in south Africa. But he carried a rifle and fought with the rest of the company, and the Boers from all around, after they learned to know him, came to him for aid and advice.

Daly had one narrow escape when a shrapnel burst just over his head and some of the missiles fell near him. He carries one in his pocket now as a souvenir. Daly says the "Tommies" are badly generaled and they can't shoot a little bit. He says that in one engagement, when the Irish brigade was held in reserve, away off to one side from where the Boers were intrenched, the British were firing at the Boer trenches and the bullets, instead of hitting the Boers, came clear over where the Irish were. But even then they went wild.

"The Boers are great people," said Daly, "and are funny when they get to reading their Bibles and singing. It used to be one of the court sayings, 'When the Boers begin to sing hymns, look out for your horses,' for a Boer's religious scruples do not prevent him changing horses with you if he thinks that yours is better than his."

Mr. Daly prizes the following letter highly:

Triest, Nov. 4, 1900.—Daniel Daly, Esq.—Dear Sir: The committee appointed by the Transvaal government, on the steamship Styria, has requested me to express its thanks and gratitude to you for the voluntary medical assistance you have given them, for which assistance the Colonel will always remember you with appreciation.

F. W. DECOCKE.

This is the committee which was appointed by the Transvaal government to see that the Irish-Americans arrived safely home.

Hubert O'Hara of 863 Girard street, Chicago, got separated from his fellows when they were in Triest. Before he could rejoin them they had taken the train and were on their way to Paris.

"But the American Consul at Triest is a brick," said O'Hara, "and although I had only five shillings in my pocket he fixed me out and arranged it so that I was able to overtake the party at some place in Switzerland. At Triest I also fell in with Toddy Hay, a British soldier who deserted at Mafeking. He had £10. This he gladly divided with me."

Patrick Fitzpatrick, 307 East Thirty-eighth street, New York, is the most boyish-looking of those that returned today. He did not go over with the party, but he joined it over there and was with it through all the fighting.

Hold an Army in Check.

John J. Quinn, First Lieutenant under Captain O'Connor, and who lives at 124 East Ohio street, Chicago, described how in one of their last fights sixty-seven Johannesburg policemen held a kopje against a force of probably 12,000 English, although all of the British were not engaged at one time.

"Each one of the police," said Quinn, "had 400 rounds of Mauser ammunition when the fight began. The British charged up the kopje furiously, a regiment at a time, for six times in succession, and each time they were driven back by the deadly fire of the police. Finally, when all the ammunition of the police was gone except one round, the Boers tried to send them up wagon loads of Martini-Henry rifles and ammunition, but the British kept up such a perfect rain of shells that they were not able to do so. The Boers then retreated, having sixteen missing.

"The warfare that we engaged in was the funniest that you ever saw. The British could not see a thing to fire at, the Boers were so excellently hidden, and yet the British would keep pumping away blindly. In the last fight we were in they fired no less than 400 lyddite shells in one hour. This was at Belfast. At the fight at Spitz Kop a force of perhaps 10,000 British charged nine times unsuccessfully against 350 Boers before the latter retreated. Our Long Tom was a ninety-four-pound gun. It carried a shell within which were 600 missiles. At one time that we know of the casualties from it were 250 from one shot."

Patrick Carroll, whose home is at 341 West Adams street, Chicago, was one of the ten men previously referred to who were almost caught by General French's cavalry in a wagon. The men fought desperately and kept off the British until 100 Boers came to the rescue with a pompom and Krupp gun.

Hold Off Seven Hundred British.

John Walsh, whose home is at 317 Jackson boulevard, Chicago, was one of twenty-five of the Irish Brigade who were engaged in a sharp skirmish with the British at Bunkerspruit. After two and a half hours' hard fighting this little band of twenty-five drove off a British force of 700. They captured two British horses and killed two British officers. Walsh himself caught one of the horses with saddle and bridle on, and has the bridle in his grip now as a souvenir. He also has a large Boer flag, which he is taking home. In the battle of Belfast Walsh had a horse shot from under him twice. Walsh has a bandolier full of Mauser cartridges and a lot of soft nosed cartridges, the latter intended to show that inhuman bullets will not fit the Boer Mauser rifles.

Manned the Creusot Gun.

The experience of the men who handled the Creusot gun, the most effective weapon in the hands of the Boers, was detailed by William Hurley of 1148 Forty-seventh place, Chicago. With him were Thomas Herlihy and Jerry O'Leary of the original ambulance corps, all having joined the artillery under Captain Pretorius early in June. Prior to that they had served under Colonel Blake with the famous Irish brigade.

"My, but it was a fine weapon," said Hurley. "We took it everywhere, and it always told its own story. We were engaged at Marena, and we stood off the British in fine shape, until, through lack of reinforcements, we retreated with the others towards Portuguese territory. This was after the evacuation of Pretoria. We were next engaged at Donkerspruit, then Vlackfontein, Belmor, Pan Station, Wonderfontein, Belfast, or, as the Boers call it, Delmanutha, and Machadodorp, the last stand on Boer territory.

Eight Days' Fighting.

"There were eight days of constant fighting in and about Delmanutha, or Belfast, and it was there the Boers showed the greatest heroism. Think of seventy-five untrained soldiers, such as the Johannesburg police, holding off 12,000 English soldiers, and this with only a hand Maxim in addition to their rifles. The English charged up the kopje on which the Johannesburg men were stationed three times and were repulsed on each occasion with heavy loss. Meantime the thirty-six English lyddite guns were pouring shot into the Boers at the rate of twelve shells a second. The Dutchmen were black from head to foot, but they stood their ground like heroes and would not have retreated in the end but that the British outflanked them on the left, and the prospects were that the brave men from Johannesburg would be surrounded and in all probability annihilated.

"We, with the Creusot gun, were stationed on a kopje to the left of the one held by the policemen and we saw the whole performance, although busily engaged ourselves in keeping the Tommies at a safe distance. I think that this battle, when the facts are all known, will go down in history as a most memorable affair, especially in view of the heroic defense in the face of overwhelming odds. There were 85,000 British soldiers engaged during those eight days to 2,000 Boers. Of the whole Boer force the killed and wounded only totaled twenty-two. Our Creusot gun did good work throughout the whole proceedings. Captain Pretorius said it was the best weapon on the Boer side.

Tom Herlihy Wounded.

"At West Koomatie we got within 1,300 yards of the English and held them off for hours. There were 300 of them on a kopje, and we put three of their big guns out of action in a little time. It was here that Tommy Herlihy, who worked the Creusot gun with us, was struck in the hip with a piece of shrapnel. He carries the souvenir until this day.

"Tommy was put out of business for the time being. We were putting him in the ambulance to send him to Barberton when the English hoisted the white flag, and we ceased operations. You can imagine our surprise and chagrin when we found that it was only the holder of the flag who surrendered. He was a doctor, and as he was wounded he wanted to stop. While we were waiting for him to explain that he acted on his own hook the rest of the detachment managed to retreat with its artillery.

"The doctor was badly wounded, so we placed him in the ambulance and hurried him off with Herlihy. On the way to Barberton he asked how it was the Creusot gun did such effective work among the British, while the latter's pieces seemed useless against the Boers.

"'I don't know,' said Herlihy, 'unless it was because you fellows shot too high. What range were you using?'

"'Four thousand yards,' answered the doctor.

"'Well, that explains it. We potted you at 1,300 yards, and you weren't the length of my finger beyond that. You fellows will have to join the Boers to learn how to shoot.'

"The Creusot gun, under Jerry O'Leary, is still doing good service among the hills along the Portuguese border. O'Leary said he wasn't quite ready to leave, and bade Herlihy and Hurley goodby at Komatipoort."

As the Trave was warped into its berth one lusty "litter carrier" whistled in a masterful way the national hymn of the Transvaal.

"Is that your new love?" remarked a bystander. "I suppose you have shaken 'The Wearing of the Green.'"

"Divv'l a bit have I shaken it, at that. I'm just as proud of the 'Wearing of the Green' as ever I was. But I have room in me heart for me new love, and, b' jabers, it'll stay there, at that."

"Talk about your marksmen," commented another wearer of the Transvaal colors, "I'll bet there are a dozen schutzen corps in Chicago who could do better work with blank cartridges than the British can with their Martini-Henry and Lee rifles. They couldn't hit a block of barn doors."

Everett Luther may be dead and he may be lost somewhere on the veldt. Luther was injured at Watervalonder and later taken prisoner. A British soldier who surrendered to the Irish Brigade stated that Luther was in the hospital. The first copy of a Natal paper secured by the Chicago men stated that Luther was among the killed.

"It is easy to learn who killed him," remarked T. J. Tierney today. "We saw one poor fellow with eighteen lance wounds in him. He didn't get them in battle, either. It was the handling he received after he surrendered. More of British hospitality."

The experiences of the seven men who joined the scouting force of General Viljoen, who sought to help De Wet, were most exciting. The seven were Edward Egan of Chicago; John Reilly, Holyoke, Mass.; Elgrin Hawkins, Chicago; Richard Mackey, Holyoke; L. F. Eschelman, Meadville, Pa.; Bernard Cullen, Lawrence, Mass.; and Frank Borlau, Holyoke. It would be a vain search to find the name of Eschelman in the list of sturdy Irish lads who left Chicago in February. Nor could it be discovered in the list of those who joined the party in New York.

One Dutch Irishman.

Eschelman is a Pennsylvania Dutchman, who possessed a decided inclination to take a hand in the disturbance in south Africa. Unfortunately, he found himself no nearer the theater of war than Chicago. He learned of the movement among the Irish societies and applied for service in the ambulance corps to be formed later.

"What is your name?" asked the recruiting officer.

"Eschelman," was the answer.

"Eschelman, Eschelman," repeated the officer, scratching his head. "I don't believe there ever was a man came out of Ireland with such a name as that."

"There wasn't," said Eschelman, "but, nevertheless, it is as good a fighting name as any in the list. I am ready to go today. Give me a rifle and a gun."

"Sorry," said the recruiting officer, "but none but Irish need apply."

Two days later Eschelman called again, but with like result. His beard had begun to grow by that time. He returned again in a week with a growth of hair on his face that equaled the adornment of the fiercest of Anarchists.

"Name?" came from the man behind the desk.

"John Rogers, formerly of County Kerry," was Eschelman's reply, in a studied brogue. The ruse was easy, and in a short time "Mr. Rogers" was decked out in ambulance regalia and on his way to his heart's desire.

Praise for Boer General.

Of the seven who joined the scouts, four returned on the Trave today. Egan is dead, killed at Brandfort. Reilly is in the hospital at Bloemfontein, and Cullen is a prisoner. The scouts did effective work at Penarsport, Donkerhook, Vlackfontein, Bronhorst Spruit, and their commander, General Viljoen, they say, is as brave a man as ever lived. He came from Johannesburg, where he served with the foot police. In the siege of Ladysmith he moved up to within 150 yards of the enemy and captured two of their horses. He was absolutely without fear and his fellow-countrymen seemed to partake of his heroic spirit.

"We never heard them speak of possible injury," said Eschelman today. "They seemed to feel that a bullet could not hurt them. They would walk up into the face of a steady fire and wreak such havoc with their rifles that the English were often forced to retreat. They said that an Englishman was never meant for a soldier. It was impossible to make one out of him, so what was the use of worrying. An Englishman shooting at a Boer 1,000 yards away would have his gun sighted at 3,000 or 4,000 yards. No wonder he could not hit him.

"Our scouting party did effective work for De Wet and kept the coast clear, during the retreat from Pretoria to the Portuguese border. We had with us J. N. King of California, called 'Dynamite Dick,' and also 'the Lion Tamer.' He wore his gray hair in curls, which almost reached his waist. King had charge of the dynamite train and blew up bridges as the army retreated. He also took care of the twenty-seven guns captured from the British, and saw that they did not revert to their former owners.

"I see by one of the English papers that the British claim they recaptured the 'Long Tom' which we took from them at Thaba N'chu. If they did they used it for paper weights, for there wasn't a piece the size of your fist left when the Boers got through with it.

When They Quit Fighting.

"We reached Portuguese territory about the same time the men of the Irish Brigade did. We had but one horse left in the commando of 120 scouts, and our clothes were pretty badly used up. Without horses it was impossible for us to do further fighting. In addition, we had received the tip for all foreigners to quit, as we were likely to fall into the hands of the British, so we dropped down to Lourenzo Marquez.

"The British Consul had scared the life out of the Portuguese officials, and we were herded on board a troopship in Delagoa Bay for a week, after which we were transferred to the steamer Styria, which took us to Triest. All in all, we had an experience which I would not swap for much money. I learned to love the men of Irish blood, and I saw what quitters the British troops are under fire."

At the Vanderbilt Hotel.

The Chicago warriors were escorted to the Vanderbilt Hotel immediately on their arrival. They listened to a few informal speeches by the members of the local committee and after luncheon broke up into squads to visit the many places of interest.

Captain O'Connor would like to get back to Chicago by Sunday, but it is doubtful if he will. The committee having the comfort of the Chicago lads at heart, is desirous of demonstrating what New York Irishmen think of them. A reception has been planned for Sunday night at the Academy of Music, and it is with a desire to make this as big an affair as possible, in the matter of attendance, that the committee is urging the Captain and men of his command to remain over.

When asked on board the Trave when he would leave for Chicago, Captain O'Connor said:

"Probably tonight."

After a short talk with the Reception committee he said he probably wouldn't go until tomorrow. The chances this evening are that he will stay until Monday.

In the party that met the Chicagoans at the pier were: John Devoy, Michael Jennings, both leaders of the Clan-na-Gael; Tax Commissioner Sheehy, James O'Neil, Alderman Ledwith, Dennis Spellisy, D. T. Cohalitan, and Aldermen Michael Kennedy. Majors Lynch and Buckley of the Clan-na-Gael Guards of Chicago, boarded the steamer down the bay, with Patrick Egan, former Minister to Chile, and J. J. Judge of Chicago.

Angry with Consul Stowe.

The action of United States Consul James Stowe of Cape Town in charging the men 10 per cent for changing their American gold into English currency raised all their fighting blood. The consulate was tastefully decorated with American and English flags entwined, and Mr. Stowe was all smiles when he found such easy customers in the Chicagoans. When protest was made he said that was the rule, and the Red Cross men would have to pay it with the rest. Protest may be lodged with the authorities at Washington before the case is ended.

MORRISSEY IS WELCOMED HOME

Comes as the Advance Guard of the Corps That Will Reach Chicago Tomorrow Afternoon.

Richard Morrissey returned to the city last night as the advance guard of the Chicago contingent of the Irish-American hospital corps, which cast its fortunes with the Boers in their fight with the English. Tomorrow afternoon his comrades will follow, and will be given an enthusiastic reception by the United Irish Societies, the details of which are to be arranged today.

Mr. Morrissey had a reception of his own last night, which lacked nothing except a big crowd to make it just as enthusiastic as the one his comrades will receive. When the Pennsylvania train from New York rolled into the Union Depot at 8:45 o'clock a crowd of his friends was waiting at the gate to welcome him. The girl he left behind him when he put on the badge of the Red Cross organization and sailed away was among those present and the first to break past the gateman when the train arrived.

The young man was seized upon by a dozen of strong hands as he stepped through the gate. His brother John and his cousins embraced him, and one of his friends let out a yell that startled the station policeman out of a doze. To all inquiries concerning his health Morrissey replied that he was well, but a little limp gave evidence that he still suffered from rheumatism, contracted while on the south African veldt. After greetings had been exchanged, Morrissey went to the home of his brother, 128 East Superior street, where there was mirth and jollity until a late hour.

"We had been at Pretoria about a week when we joined Colonel Blake's Irish Brigade," said Morrissey, "and I had been in two or three skirmishes when I was taken sick with fever in camp on the Klip River and sent back to the hospital in Pretoria. I had been there about two months when the British captured the city, and I was made a prisoner, along with the other inmates of the hospital. I was summoned before General Maxwell, the provost marshal, and when I said I was an American citizen he demanded proof. The American Consul, who, I believe, was Mr. Hay, certified to my citizenship, and I was released on parole, with orders to report each morning.

"Life under the parole was unbearable in Pretoria. Spies dogged my footsteps wherever I went, and I was arrested twice by Canadian scouts in one day. The city was full of detectives, and the prisoners on parole had about as hard a time as when they were in jail. Through Consul Hay's kind efforts I was finally sent to Cape Town with other prisoners of war, among whom were Dennis Foley of Chicago and Flinn and Blackie of Butte City, Mont. After staying in Cape Town eight days we were placed on board the steamer Arundel Castle and shipped to Flushing, Holland, with a lot of other prisoners. There I escaped and sought the protection of the American Consul."

Morrissey said his escape was easily accomplished. When the steamer tied up to the wharf and the gang plank was shoved out Morrissey saw an opportunity at hand while the guards were lacking in vigilance and darted down the plank to shore. The American Consul sent Morrissey to Antwerp, and from there he was forwarded to New York on the steamer Noordland, arriving there about three weeks ago.

MANCHESTER RESCUERS TO HOLD FIRST REUNION SINCE THEIR BOLD DEED.

Survivors Coming to Chicago for the Manchester Martyrs' Anniversary—Exercises to Be Held at Central Music Hall Next Thursday Evening.

Six Irishmen will hold a reunion in Chicago next Thursday evening, and the date will have a significance which they alone can appreciate. They are the only survivors of the band of fifteen known in the history of the Irish cause as "the Manchester Rescue party." It is thirty-three years since they made their desperate and successful dash for the liberation of Colonel Thomas J. Keily, leader of the Fenian party in Ireland, and his assistant, Captain Deasy, from the hands of the English police while they were being conveyed to prison in a van. Colonel R. O'S. Burke is the only one of the six residing in Chicago.

Three of the party, William Philip Allen, Michael Larkin, and Michael O'Brien, died on the scaffold on Nov. 23, 1867, for their participation in the rescue. Many of their comrades were arrested and confined for years in prisons, while a few escaped to America. This will be the first reunion since Sept. 18, 1867, when they attacked the prison van and liberated their leaders.

The coming together of the six will constitute the chief feature of the affair, which will take place at Central Music Hall on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Irish Nationalists of the city, commemorative of the execution of the Manchester martyrs. The arrangements for the celebration have been in the hands of a committee of which Colonel Burke is the chairman.

The five survivors residing outside of Chicago all live in the East, and will assemble in New York City to make the trip here together.

The five survivors in the East are:

Thomas O'Bolger, Rochester, N. Y.
Peter Ryan, New York City.
James Cahill, Lowell, Mass.
J. Stoneham, New York City.
Joseph Keeley, New York City.

Another celebration honoring the same event in Irish history will take place at Central Music Hall on Friday evening under the auspices of the United Irish Societies.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

GOOD — LAKE VIEW. USABLE — CHICAGO AVE. GOOD — 14th ST. GOOD — HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

EUROPEAN MAILS—Saturday, Nov. 17.—For Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Russia, and Cape Colony, via New York, close daily at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for France, Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close tomorrow at 12 p. m., via S. S. Trave.

WEST INDIES—For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m. and 1 and 6:15 p. m.

For Puerto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

For Hayti, final close today at 12 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close today at 12 p. m.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA — For Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Nicaragua, and Salvador, via Colon, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close Tuesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Brazil, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS—For Philippines, Japan, China, and Corea, via San Francisco, daily at 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Nov. 24 at 9 p. m.

For Hawaii, Australia, Newkl Zealand, Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via San Francisco, final close today at 12 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

H. Hanson, 1-story brick cottage, 6271 W. 22d-st	$ 1,000
J. H. Klopsch, 1-story frame cottage, 10750 Avenue O	1,000
Henry Eden, 1-story brick flat building, 6825 Emerald-av	2,300
Henry Hogans, two 2-story frame residences, 5707 Midway Park-av	4,000
Henry Hogans, 2-story frame residence, 5910 W. Ohio-st	2,000
W. Walter, 2-story frame flat building, 445 Bradley-pl	2,000
Frank Gewrney, 2-story brick store and flat, 1636 W. North-av	3,000
D. Carlson, 2-story frame flat building, 324 53d-av	2,850
Pratt & Lambert, 2-story brick factory, 269-270 26th-st	7,000
Mathias Bros., 1-story brick factory, 197-199 25th-pl	4,500
F. C. Schumdt, 1-story brick store, 7112 S. Chicago-av	5,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION WERE issued yesterday by Secretary of State Rose as follows:

The Vermilion County Telephone company, Danville; capital, $60,000; to operate a telephone system; incorporators, Charles F. Haworth, William Henderson, and John Fletcher.

The Hampton company, Chicago; capital, $1,000; manufacturing and dealing in pianos and musical instruments; incorporators, Warren A. Drake, Frank F. Reed, and George B. Goodwin.

The Hannibal Furniture and Repairing company, Chicago; capital, $3,500; manufacturing furniture; incorporators, Anthony Hannibal, Cabrone Hisdon, and Earl Parcells.

The Success Music company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; dealing in music and musical instruments; incorporators, George S. Pomeroy, Charles R. Barrett, and C. E. Simmons.

The Retailers' Federation, Chicago; capital, $25,000; mercantile; incorporators, George S. Pomeroy, C. E. Simmons, and C. Barrett.

The William M. Bateman company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; manufacturing and mercantile business; incorporators, Alice V. Divelbiss, Phebe A. Sims, and Harriet P. Steele.

The Webster School of Elocution, Peoria; educational; incorporators, Allie V. Divelbiss, Phebe A. Sims, and Harriet P. Steele.

The Sycamore and DeKalb Electric railway company, located at Sycamore, certifies to a change of name to the DeKalb County Light, Heat and Traction company; the location is changed to DeKalb; the number of directors is increased from three to five and the object is changed to operate an electric light and power plant.

The Dr. Boyce Medicine company, located at Illinois, certifies to an increase in capital stock from $800 to $2,500.

The Southern Fruit Farm company, located at Chicago, certified to an increase in capital stock from $100,000 to $150,000.

The Columbia Malting company, located at Chicago, certifies to an increase in capital stock from $300,000 to $700,000.

The Cudahy Packing company, located at Chicago, certifies to an increase in capital stock from $3,500,000 to $7,000,000.

The Marlborough Hotel company, located at Chicago, is dissolved.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Alexander La Camp, Sarah Macrum ..... 25—23
Adolph Hausser Jr., William Diversey ..... 17—19
Herman Husko, Fredericke Klingenberg ..... 21—20
Franciszek Torrwaski, Josefa Gracsyk ..... 21—19
James W. Jones, Hattie J. Carr ..... 21—20
Michael A. Carroll, Julia McNally ..... 21—20
William Mechanick of Nenno, Wis., Emma Widmeyer of same ..... 21—20
Stanislaw Bogdanowski, Rosalia Panek ..... 21—19
Albert Heide, Martha Papke ..... 21—19
John Tyda, Rose Bilgaard ..... 19—19
Herman Plumhoth, Elisabeth Gloorf ..... 21—19
Josef Masas, Antonia Werlicki ..... 21—20
Nickolaus Decker, Minna Niemann ..... 21—20
Charles Gust, Martha Schroeder ..... 21—19
Percy B. Herr, Carrie Hastine ..... 21—20
George Guntsberger Jr., Freida Redlip ..... 23—22
Charles Webster of Greeley, Colo., Laura Pratt of same ..... 25—23
Heinrich Funty, Anna A. Wolsemut ..... 25—23
Thomas F. Dwyer, Mamie O'Brien ..... 21—19
Hermann Holm, Minnie Brandt ..... 21—20
George A. Gernler, Jennie C. Simpson ..... 21—20
Wincenty Lapszys, Paulina Karasa ..... 21—21
August B. Linder, Lena Johnson ..... 21—20
George C. Barrett, Fannie G. Holrayd ..... 21—20
John Smith, Louise C. Oliphant ..... 21—20
Charles F. Stellinger, Annie Polkanka ..... 22—20
George Johnson, Katherine Sutter ..... 27—22
William F. Keefe, Kate Dillon ..... 21—20
John Maslanka, Pauline Wierzwska ..... 21—20
Arthur F. Alpham, Josephine F. Kehoe ..... 21—20
Ernst Paetzka, Mary Geyer ..... 21—20
Abraham Ostrsky, Annie Mosvitch ..... 21—20
Michael Przybryla, Mary Krol ..... 21—20
John Smith, Eva Crowe ..... 21—20
Fred T. Hilgard, Martha D. Thorrd ..... 21—20
John Miejnick, Annie Fyala ..... 21—20
Frank F. Dempsey, Gertrude B. Farn ..... 20—20
Frank Eika, Amelia Wilco ..... 21—20
Stanislaw Rylak, Mary Zalata ..... 21—20
Carl Lassonhaf, Minnie Ludwig ..... 24—21
Andrew C. Hoag, Alma Milbroth ..... 21—20
Charles Clugbaugh, Josie Coogan ..... 21—20
Phipps A. Welch, Elisabeth Gillett ..... 20—20
Arvid Gustafson, Mary Andersson ..... 21—20
Louis Kraus, Bessie Dannenbaum ..... 21—20
Fred D. Greir, Frances N. Sargeant ..... 24—19
Clenlan B. Stewart, Augusta L. Jones ..... 21—20
Edwin Hamm, Katie Schuhbre ..... 21—20
Edward M. Applegate, Helen M. Kalar ..... 23—23

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Baumann, Rasala, 63; 2000 West Monroe-st., Nov. 14.
Barber, William, 29; 462 State-st., Nov. 5.
Brown, Charles, 7; 6704 North 43d-av., Nov. 15.
Cowen, James, 30; Cook County Hospital, Nov. 10.
Cresthwaite, George, 32; Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 14.
Carlson, Grace, 1; 6 Centre-av., Nov. 15.
Dahlke, Paul, 18; 879 Fullerton-av., Nov. 15.
Dabrogack, Thomas, 21; 8407 Superior-st., Nov. 15.
Ebba, Jacob, 72; 1704 North 43d-av., Nov. 14.
Ehrlich, Emilie, 30; 544 Lafin-st., Nov. 15.
Englist, Frank, 65; Boston, Mass., Nov. 13.
Friebers, William, 65; 58 33d-pl., Nov. 15.
Fitzpatrick, William, 43; 942 North-av., Nov. 14.
Fiala, Anna, 50; 511 Lincoln-st., Nov. 14.
Foley, Ellen, 82; Leavitt-st., Nov. 14.
Foss, Minnie, 9; 3219 Archer-av., Nov. 14.
Fiala, Anna, 50; 511 Lincoln-st., Nov. 14.
Foley, Ellen, 82; Leavitt-st., Nov. 14.
Foss, Minnie, 9; 3219 Archer-av., Nov. 14.
Gaynor, Dennis, 63; 217 65th-st., Nov. 15.
Geer, Igvia J., 2900 Cottage Grove-av., Nov. 15.
Grosan, Mary, 16; 1 Centre-av., Nov. 16.
Groth, Fredke, 82; 190 Washburne-av., Nov. 14.
Hamilton, Helen, 19; 880 Ridgeway-av., Nov. 14.
Jayne, Charles, 72; 2234 Prairie-av., Nov. 15.
Johnson, Celia, 20; 194 West Erie-st., Nov. 14.
Kaufman, Hencke, 10; 4219 Grand-blvd., Nov. 14.
Kathlas, Fritz, 20; 228 West North-av., Nov. 14.
Muellentan, Victor, 42; 1633 Barry-av., Nov. 14.
Meersmith, George, 38; Campton, Ill., Nov. 15.
Marstall, George, 17; Centre-av., Nov. 15.
Nettenstrom, Redwig, 60; 1320 Waveland-av., Nov. 15.
Nehlz, Fritz, 57; 209 Blackhawk-st., Nov. 15.
O'Brien, Annie, 9; 4542 Justine-st., Nov. 15.
Olson, Callie, 61; 10 Broom-st., Nov. 14.
Pratt, Elisabeth M., 72; 413 West Harrison-st., Nov. 14.
Puska, Joseph, 20; 123 West 18th-st., Nov. 15.
Prokk, John, 28; 89 Vade-st., Nov. 12.
Radzeflinski, J., 37; 784 Fullerton-av., Nov. 15.
Rosenberg, Beckie, 54; 457 Union-st., Nov. 13.
Rosenthal, Wolpia, 1; 662 Dickens-av., Nov. 14.
Richter, Anna, 67; 1632 Dakin-st., Nov. 15.
Seidel, William G., 32; 48 Peterson-av., Nov. 14.
Stark, Abraham, 57; Ferdinand-st., Nov. 14.
Sherman, Lucy, 33; 545 North State-st., Nov. 14.
Specher, Marth, 65; 916 West Harrison-st., Nov. 15.
Slute, Susan, 69; 223 Jackson Park-ter., Nov. 16.
Topka, Lotie, 10; 439 West 21st-st., Nov. 15.
Trenbarry, Tekla, 38; 1229 Troy-st., Nov. 15.
Weber, Frances, 50; 239 Oakley-blvd., Nov. 15.

DEATHS.

BRAINARD—At his residence, 162 Dearborn-av., Thursday, Nov. 15, 1900, Warren P. Brainard. Funeral services at his late residence Sunday, Nov. 18, at 1:30 p. m.

FITZGERALD—Nov. 16, 1900, Matthew Fitzgerald. Funeral Monday, Nov. 19, from late residence, 2540 Butler-st., 8:30 a. m., to All Saints' Church, by carriages to Calvary.

HARZ—Emil G., 504 Dearborn-av. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock p. m., to Rosehill Cemetery.

KAUFMAN—Hansche, Nov. 16, in her 80th year, beloved wife of Louis Kaufman, at residence of her daughter, Mrs. Felix Kahn, 4219 Grand-blvd. Funeral by carriage to Rosehill, Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. New York papers please copy.

McMULLAN—Entered into rest Nov. 15, Mary J. McMullan. Funeral Saturday, Nov. 17, at 10:30 a. m., from her late residence, 76 Sixth-av., La Grange, Ill. Interment private.

NEWBERG—Andrew F., Nov. 15, 1900, at 139 E. Chicago-av. Services Sunday morning at 8:30. Burial at Sycamore, Ill.

ROBERTS—Elias C. Roberts, Nov. 16, aged 77 years 2 months and 19 days, father of Mrs. Julia C. Jones and Fay E. Roberts of Chicago and Hervey C. Roberts, El

BADGERS' CHANCE TO JEER CHICAGO.

Wisconsin Comes Today to Play Stagg's Much Defeated Football Team.

LOCALS AGAIN CRIPPLED.

Lord, Carey, Horton, and Snider Are All in Bad Shape for the Game.

OTHER GRIDIRON CONTESTS.

Chicago vs. Wisconsin, at Marshall Field, 2 p. m.
Northwestern vs. Minnesota, at Minneapolis.
Yale vs. Princeton, at Princeton.
Michigan vs. Notre Dame, at Ann Arbor.
Iowa vs. Grinnell, at Iowa City.
Illinois vs. Indiana, at Indianapolis.
Pennsylvania vs. Indiana, at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Lafayette, at Easton.
Columbia vs. Naval Cadets, at Annapolis.
Brown vs. Dartmouth, at Hanover.

Three games will divide the attention of Chicago's football enthusiasts today—that at Marshall Field between the maroons and their rivals, the Badgers; the contest at Minneapolis between Northwestern and the Gophers, because of its effect on the Western championship; and the meeting of Old Eli and the Tiger at Princeton, because of the interest felt in the struggle which the Tiger is expected to make to keep Yale from metaphorically twisting its traditional tail.

The annual clash between the Midway players and Wisconsin is always sure to be a warm one, whatever they may or may not have done with other teams of the West, on account of the geographical rivalry that exists between them. This year the outcome means more than ever to the contestants. The Badgers have come to town with a carload of determination to wipe out the defeats of the last two seasons, and will have a thousand rooters to help them. The maroons have the sting of a quartet of bad defeats already this season to spur them on to hold Wisconsin in check. If Stagg's men can win from the Badgers, in the face of recent defeats and discouragements, and the lack of confidence of their supporters, they will make a long stride towards recovering favor with their backers and with themselves. They have nothing to lose and everything to gain in today's game. The Badgers have much to lose, for they are claiming a look-in at the Western championship, and must win today to make good their claim, while if they win it will not add particularly to their glory, as this is admittedly and demonstratedly an off years in football at the Midway.

Badgers in the Better Condition.

The Badgers will have the advantage of being in better physical condition than the maroons, while, if the weather conditions are bad and give them a soggy gridiron to play on, the maroons will have a slight advantage in that it will handicap Wisconsin's backs and strengthen Chicago's weak ends by making end plays slow in starting. The coating of sawdust has, however, kept Marshall Field in good condition in spite of the snow, and a good gridiron is assured when the covering is removed today, unless it continues to storm.

On the result of the Northwestern-Minnesota game hangs the right of either or both to share championship honors with Iowa. Dr. Hollister has been developing formations for end runs in this game on account of the beefy makeup of the Gophers and hopes to overcome Minnesota's advantage in avoirdupoise by this means.

The interest in the East naturally centers around the Yale-Princeton game. The majority of football critics down there seem to have no doubt Yale will win, and most of them put the score at three touchdowns to nothing in favor of the New Haven men. If Princeton scores at all it will be by a goal from the field, a boy play, or a fluke. That is the consensus of opinion, based the showing of the famous rivals in practice games. The only qualifying element in the predictions is Princeton's well-known ability to do surprising things at the last minute. The Tigers are always slow in developing and are trained solely with a victory over Yale in view.

Harvard has no game scheduled, but will rest up for the final match with Carlisle Saturday. Pennsylvania tackles the Indians, with a chance to wipe out some of the stain of Harvard's victory, and Cornell may find its hands full in disposing of Lafayette.

In the West Iowa and Michigan have two rather easy games with Grinnell and Notre Dame, respectively.

Hard Luck Stories at the Midway.

As Stagg did not wish to risk crippling any more of his men on slippery snow yesterday in a scrimmage, he let them off with a light practice of signal work. Before all the other practices of this year the maroons have been made to work until after dark, Stagg even resorting to the use of a white football before the Iowa game. Yesterday he followed the customary practice of working the men lightly before an important game.

The work, the whole was satisfactory, and on the eve of their bitterest fight they showed that they realized the necessity of putting forth their best efforts. Every player will go into the game today with the determination of preventing Wisconsin from winning. Their attitude in this respect is different from that of previous games, when they went into the game expecting to win. Today they are strictly on the defensive. Every member of the maroon squad knows that people do not expect the team to win now even keep the Badgers from running up a large score. They have been defeated so many times that they know there is good cause for this despondency on the part of their backers, and hope to be able to treat them to a genuine surprise by either holding Wisconsin even or perhaps beating them.

This is the sentiment of the members of the team, of Coach Stagg and the other coaches, and also of a few of the faithful.

At the last minute, however, Chicago has several genuine hard-luck stories, which may prove to be of some consolation if they are overwhelmed. Lord has a bad ankle, and will be kept out of the game altogether, and either Pettit or Garrey will have to be put in his new position of right end. Lord has been acting as Horton's substitute all week, Horton having a bad ear, which may interfere somewhat with his playing today, and this prevents his acting as substitute.

Carey was struck rather hard in the chest the other day, but has been playing since and was not thought to be badly damaged. Although in best of shape, but yesterday he was in bed all day, and his injury was causing him to spit blood. He also may be out of the game. The other guard, Flanagan, is also on the crippled list, but will probably start in the game.

Snider's ear has become well enough to enable him to play, and he will fill his usual position at full back.

When asked regarding the team's chances of winning, Coach Stagg said: "So far as the weight and general ability of the teams are concerned [illegible] are about equal. Chicago plays its best and the team work goes smoothly we will stand as good a show as Wisconsin. If not, Wisconsin will undoubtedly win, as the Badger team is strong and plays a good varied game."

A mass-meeting was held in Kent Theater yesterday to learn yells and songs for today and to organize the rooters. The Wisconsin delegation will make a good deal of noise and is prepared to make the most of its opportunity to guy Chicago. Consequently a strong effort will be made to equal this on the Chicago side.

Last night a number of the alumni went out to cheer up the players and held a rousing time in Snell Hall, with cheers and speeches by several of the old players.

Wisconsin Is Not Boasting.

Phil King and the Wisconsin team, twenty-three men, including regulars and substitutes, arrived in town this noon yesterday and established headquarters at the Victoria. In the afternoon the coach took his entire squad out to Hand's Park for practice, but sent them to bed at 7:30 on account of the slippery condition of the ground. Signal work and warming up exercise constituted the program. In the evening the players went to the theater, selecting one of the vaudeville houses, so that they might get to bed early.

Coach King was not inclined to discuss the result of the game, but confined himself to saying his team was expecting a hard game and was prepared for it.

"With the possible exception of Driver, who was injured in practice on Monday, the men are all in as good shape as I could ask for," he said. "Lord and Driver will be able to play in full back in spite of his bad knee. We are much pleased with the prospects of a good field to play on, because of Mr. Stagg's precaution in having it covered before the snow fell."

Thirty or forty rooters accompanied the team to the city, but the majority of them waited until today, when they will come by special train, 700 strong, besides another 200 or 300 from Milwaukee.

The lineup for the game will probably be as follows:

Chicago.		Wisconsin.
Fall, 185	L. E.	Juneau, 195
Atwood, 176	L. T.	Stow, 195
Carey, 190	L. G.	Larum, 189
Speed, 187	C.	Skow, 196
Flanagan, 202	R. G.	Riordan, 185
McNab, 174	R. T.	Chamberlain, 174
Pettit or Carey, 167	R. E.	Abbott, 165
Lord, 146	Q. B.	Ratl, 138
Sheldon, 156	L. H. B.	Larson, 168
Henry, 182	L. H. B.	Cochems, 165
Horton, 190	R. H. B.	Driver, 170
Snider, 171	F. B.	

Umpire—Bob Wrenn. Referee—Everts Wrenn.

One Thousand Coming from Madison.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—When the Wisconsin football team left for Chicago at 8:30 this morning a big and enthusiastic crowd of students was at the depot and gave the players a rousing sendoff. The regular excursion trains leave early tomorrow morning, reaching Chicago about 9 o'clock. The sale of tickets for the game continues and the estimate of 1,000 rooters from Madison is not too large.

CHICAGO FRESHMEN BEAT SOPHS.

Game of Real Football Is Won by a Score of 6 to 0.

The freshmen football team of the University of Chicago, with a lack of reverence for the upper classmen which has characterized the actions of the class since it entered the university, decisively defeated thte sophomores yesterday by a score of 6 to 0.

As had been expected, the rivalry between the two classes brought out more enthusiastic students and was productive of more genuine cheering and rooting than any game played on Marshall Field this year. Even at rooting the freshmen excelled the sophs. They came out with several new yells and kept them going in continuous volleys. Not content with giving their own yells they appropriated one the sophomores had and altered it to fit their own class.

The official yell of the class of 1904 was tried for the first time and ran as follows: "Hulla! Baree! Barah! Baroar! Hulla! Baree! Barah! Baroar! Who roar? We roar! Naughty-four!"

To make sure of victory the freshmen had a mascot in the shape of a big Newfoundland dog, which they decked with ribbon and made it sit on a chair on the side lines. After the game the dog stood up and clapped his fore paws in celebration of the victory.

The game was a good one to watch, as there was little time taken out. The players were in surprisingly good condition and none was injured. Captain Backhouse of the freshman team played a plucky game with a carbuncle on the back of his neck, which he had to have rebandaged several times.

The ball was in the sophmore's territory the entire time, except for the few moments which it required for the freshmen to carry it back after the kickoffs. The freshmen made steady gains through the line, chiefly by the use of the mass on tackle, which they had been taught by Kennedy. In the first half neither side scored. The freshmen carried the ball to the five-yard line, but were held for downs. The sophomores were unable to make gains through the freshman line and were forced to punt every time they got the ball.

In the second half the freshmen rushed the ball to the sophmore forty-yard line, where Lauer got around right end for a touchdown. Greenwood kicked goal. Twice after that the freshmen carried the ball to the twenty-yard line, where they tried place kicks, but both attempts failed owing to poor passes.

Stagg watched the game and said "The freshmen are O. K. They ought to be stamped with a rubber stamp that way."

Backhouse, Lauer, and Gaylord did the best work for the freshmen, while Conrad and Ferd Horton played the best game for the sophmores.

The lineup:

Freshmen.		Sophmores.
Watkins	L. E.	Harper
Freeman	L. T.	Eicher
Cook	L. G.	Wyman
Gaylord	C.	Bullertson
Moth	R. G.	Butler
Pratt	R. T.	Conrad
Ellsworth	R. E.	Hoagland
Schryver	Q. B.	Smith
Lauer	L. H. B.	Horton
Greenwood	R. H. B.	Campbell
Backhouse	F. B.	Bard

North Division to Play South.

North Division High School will play South Division for the second time this season at American League Park today at 10:30 a. m. Both teams have improved since their first game, which South Division won.

WILL PLAY MINNESOTA IN THE SNOW.

Northwestern Encounters Unfavorable Weather at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—An inch and a half of snow fell here today, preventing the Gopher football team from taking field practice, but exercise was given the men in the university gymnasium. Some anxiety as to the outcome of tomorrow's game with Northwestern is felt, therefore, among the timid. The management says the team is all right, however, and ready for a hard game. Indications point to more snow tonight and tomorrow, but to warmer weather. The grounds will be scraped, harrowed, and rolled just before the game, so as to put them in the best condition possible under the circumstances.

The Evanston boys are expected tomorrow morning from Eau Claire:

Minnesota's lineup will be: Aune, left end; Fee, left tackle; Flynn, left guard; Page (captain), center; Mueller, right guard; Tweet, right tackle; Hoyt, right end; Van Valkenberg, left half; Lafans, right half; Doble, quarter, and Knowlton, full.

J. F. Darby of Grinnell, Ia., will be referee and Phil Allen of Chicago will be umpire.

Dr. Knipe, coach of the Iowa team, will be one of the spectators at the game. This is announced as a certainty, and it is taken to indicate that Iowa has not decided not to play Minnesota a post-season game should it be necessary in order to decide the championship. The Minnesota management certainly regards such a game as a possibility.

Coach Hollister telegraphed yesterday from Elroy, Wis., that Johnson had been taken sick on the train and asked Scheiner to take the sleeper for Minneapolis at night. The message failed to reach Scheiner, and in consequence the back line of Northwestern will be greatly weakened. Scheiner, it appears, refused to go to Minneapolis in the first instance unless Hollister promised to put him in the game. This Hollister could not do, and Scheiner stuck to his determination.

South Side May Forfeit.

It is probable South Side Academy will be compelled to forfeit its game today with the Morgan Park Academy eleven. South Side has requested a postponement, giving as a reason that Marshall Field cannot be obtained in the morning. Morgan Park will appear at 10 o'clock with a referee, and if South Side is not there the game will be claimed by Morgan Park.

GAMES IN THE BOWLING LEAGUES.

Oakland Team Captures an Easy Series from the Englewoods.

The Oaklands won three straight games from the Englewoods in the Interstate league last night, the margin being over 100 pins in the first two games and 83 in the third. Scores:

Englewood.	1.	2.	3.	Oaklands.	1.	2.	3.
Miller	128	221	161	W. V. Th'm'n	190	200	168
Alexander	180	186	124	Fiegel	122	170	166
Williams	121			Guston	192	171	193
F. Keller	112	173		Sinsapaugh	177	158	168
Crane	150	123	167	Fountain	187	169	147
Steich	143	125	134				
Totals	728	767	759	Totals	887	868	842

GARDEN CITY LEAGUE.

Pilsen.	1.	2.	3.	Dockendorfs.	1.	2.	3.
Schimell	158	144	145	Derry	166	160	157
Vlacilha	158	212	171	Kramer	125	150	142
Mack	155	176	188	Merrill	147	159	122
Chleboun	150	155	173	Dockendorf	145	166	150
Sedlacek	158	171	194	Rummel	154	158	176
Totals	779	858	871	Totals	737	793	783

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Royals.	1.	2.	3.	Oaks.	1.	2.	3.
Morrison	167	158	191	Adat	195	170	182
Baker	167	128	156	Bowes	134	158	169
Facet	145	182	161	McFarland	159	141	193
Hummell	162	147	170	Harrison	144	154	144
Koch	142	171	174	Oliphant	144	150	122
Totals	783	786	842	Totals	766	803	811

PHOENIX LEAGUE.

Cycling Inn.	1.	2.	3.	Calumets.	1.	2.	3.
Phelan	120	166	137	Merkle	169	162	143
Tauhille	140	133	149	Chipp	150	151	158
McGinnis	156	95	156	Adams	167	150	158
Andrews	104	135	152	Munston	189	146	161
Pierce	178	138	129	Rooney	169	194	166
Totals	678	670	670	Totals	845	840	778

NORTHWEST.

Orphans.	1.	2.	3.	Eagle.	1.	2.	3.
W. Albrecht	198	153	168	Schubert	115	144	174
Sage	108	154	134	Hanson	136	138	128
Reitz	193	197	190	Sch'm'cher	145	157	
Stolke	227	146	203	Garballe	123		
Alten	212	190	205	Barstow	119	145	134
				Parrow		136	135
				Bittel		143	117
Totals	968	840	890	Totals	884	914	737

AMERICAN.

National.	1.	2.	3.	Fellowship.	1.	2.	3.
Kinkenberg	115	193	192	Edwards	176	244	160
Heins	174	155	163	Jones	190	164	167
Wittenst'm	187	135	135	Hess	165	153	134
Schmidt	187	180	218	Fish	165	187	205
Barker	151	142	168	Nlehoff	124		
				Zippwold		174	171
Totals	834	811	903	Totals	822	892	842

MILLINERY.

C. M. Co.	1.	2.		Ascher & Co.	1.	2.	3.
O'Connor	122	169	180	Turnbull	150	139	182
King	155	171	162	Br'dshagen	138	132	150
Caspari	168	153	130	M. Bernard	117	139	95
Roder	170	177	167	Bernard	136	122	128
Frick	188	169	145	Snow	130	160	163
Totals	753	858	760	Totals	671	699	718

UNION.

Lake.	1.	2.	3.	Pioneers.	1.	2.	3.
Winterson	189	190	190	Wood	190	148	182
Braun	148	183	207	Byrne	113	166	165
Kelly	203	188	192	Ulirich	167	164	167
McL'hlin	166	156	170	Chalmers	179	203	233
Coulson	189	157	181	Stronz	166	161	136
Totals	895	874	936	Totals	815	842	887

NORTH CHICAGO.

Superior.	1.	2.	3.	Plaza.	1.	2.	3.
Braun	166	155	204	O'Connor	150	123	171
Cook	143	163	159	Stoltze	137		
Poh	139	148	155	Huhn		161	213
Hempe	188	178	167	Patenfeldt	196	137	164
Miller	163	191	218	Bloecker	161	182	183
				Ludwig	185	192	149
Totals	799	833	804	Totals	799	795	877

*The Superiors won the first game in the extra frame.

METROPOLITAN.

Idlehours.	1.	2.	3.	Ogdens.	1.	2.	3.
Schart	167	180	115	Cooper	163	151	158
R. Buding'r	153	204	169	Bridwell	153	178	176
Owens	192	171	176	Tebbetts	151	182	149
Loveland	148	152	211	Bixby	121	146	129
Eddy	211	170	204	Girard	127	224	153
Totals	871	907	875	Totals	715	841	765

WHITE CITY.

Liberty.	1.	2.	3.	H. Bidsrs.	1.	2.	3.
Payden	133	175	128	Bauerie	187	170	135
Lunde	154	173	165	Habich	121	190	171
Hasker	156	178	203	Merrils	125	148	173
Chappie	132	123	176	Dickey	164	169	174
H. Kelly	165	166	181	Ayers	158	150	174
Totals	740	810	788	Totals	755	757	774

SOUTHWEST.

Garland.	1.	2.	3.	Met'politan.	1.	2.	3.
S. Brummel	182	206	179	Fuelgraff	158	155	184
Preussner	142	169	160	Godar	122	204	164
H. D'nbach	191	175	174	Buss	110	149	149
Turek	149	167	150	Gnaeding'r	190	169	144
Sandmeyer	136	167	158	Geisler	178	219	147
Totals	800	872	821	Totals	758	887	758

SOUTH SHORE.

Seng Co.	1.	2.	3.	Keystone.	1.	2.	3.
V. Seng	159	153	207	Schubert	115		125
W. J. Seng	161	134	149	Hanson	136	138	128
J. T. Seng	179	157	146	Sch'm'cher	145	157	
F. J. Seng	124			Garballe	123		
W. P. Seng	182	191	153	Barstow	119	145	134
J. N. Seng		162	188	Parrow		136	135
				Bittel		143	117
Totals	805	787	843	Totals	638	719	639

Steele Wins a Bowling Match.

Gus Steele last night defeated "Beau" Bangart in their match at Kenna's alleys by 36 pins. It proved one of the most attractive matches ever played in this city, the alleys being crowded with local experts. Steele went to the front at the start, getting a lead of 66 pins at the start. Bangart got going in the eighth and ninth games and was only twenty-four pins behind. In the last game both men went over the 200 mark, Steele having an advantage of twelve pins. The pins used were heavy, and those that fell were generally earned. The match was for $200 a side.

Scores:

Steele	191	169	167	164	182	200	177	160	212—1,795
Bangart	150	147	177	162	191	172	203	193	200—1,739

G. Hoffman and Gus Steele have been matched to roll seven games at Kenna's alleys on Monday night.

OLD ELI AND THE TIGER.

YALE AND PRINCETON READY FOR THEIR ANNUAL BATTLE.

Wearers of the Orange and Black Are Fit for a Grueling Contest, According to Trainer Robinson—Yale Men Offer Odds of 2 to 1—Greatest Football Crowd Ever Seen in Princeton Is Expected—Every New Haven Player in Superb Physical Condition

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The Princeton eleven is ready for its annual championship game with Yale tomorrow. The town has taken on a gala appearance and every shop window is filled with intercollegiate decorations, while the "pick your winning colors" man has already taken up his position at the station to greet the crowds of visitors who are arriving tonight to attend the annual concert of the musical clubs and the senior dance.

The streets are filled with jolly, rollicking graduates, who are here attending informal reunions. The hotels are crowded and corridors are filled with supporters of both teams, who are doing lots of talk but little betting.

In fact it has been several years since there has been so little money in the hands of the stakeholders on the eve of a Yale-Princeton game. The wearers of the blue have climbed down from their 5 to 3 proposition of the last few days and are now offering odds of 2 to 1. Princeton men seem to be holding back, though, for they do not know just what the team is capable of doing, not having seen it play in a match since the Columbia contest.

Since athletic relations were established between Yale and Princeton twenty-three matches have been played. Of these the blue has won eleven and nine were landed by Princeton, while three resulted in ties.

The match tomorrow is expected to be the most largely attended that has ever been held here, for every one of the 13,500 seats has been allotted.

The work of the Tigers this afternoon was confined to a short signal drill. Then the men were packed into carriages and sent out for a drive. Dana, the guard, was not fit to practice, but it will not be decided until tomorrow whether or not he can enter, although his presence is improbable, for his head is swelled badly as a result of the cut which he sustained in the Columbia game. Mills, who has played in two championship matches, will take his place and can be counted upon to put up a good game, for he has been playing in better form this week than ever before.

May Be Some Surprises.

The management will not give out the lineup for the game, and this fact gives weight to the report that it will have a few surprises to spring on the Elis tomorrow.

Trainer Robinson says the players, barring a few on the squad who are still suffering from old injuries, are in the pink of condition and fit to stand a grueling contest. Nevertheless, it must be admitted the enthusiasts here fear many of Princeton's light linemen will be battered down by the plunges of Yale's big backs.

With this probability in mind, the management ordered the scrubs to remain in training through the contest. The coaches here expect that their pupils will be in better condition than the Yale men, who have to reckon with Harvard yet this year.

Many in Princeton are attributing the poor showing early in the season to a lack of proper coaching. Until Bannard arrived this week, the half backs had not been instructed by a regular man. The ends have also had to shift for themselves until recently, and it was not until Tuesday that the tackles had a regular instructor. This week, however, a competent staff of coaches has been on the field, and it is an open secret that the Tigers will have a much better team on the field tomorrow than they had weeks ago. Yet odds are much against the chances of the orange and black. In fact, the only apparent advantage which the local eleven has is that the game will be played on the home grounds, where it will be supported by a thousand brass-throated students. It can be safely said there are few students who confidently expect to win, although all hope there may be a surprise on hand for the blue.

The Yale team will arrive in the morning and will stay at the Princeton Inn until shortly before the game, which will begin at 2 o'clock.

Paul Dashiel of Lehigh will umpire and Edgar Wrightington of Harvard will referee.

The lineup will probably be as follows:

Gould	L. E.	Little	R. E.
Bloomer	L. T.	McCord	R. T.
Brown	L. G.	Mills	R. G.
Okeet	C.	Losey	C.
Sheldon	R. G.	Wright	L. G.
Stillman	R. T.	Pell	L. T.
Coy	R. E.	Roper	L. E.
Wear	Q. B.	Meier	Q. B.
Fincke	L. H. B.	Reiter	R. H. B.
Chadwick	R. H. B.	S. McClave	L. H. B.
Hale	F. B.	Mattis	F. B.

Yale's Final Preparation.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Yale spent its last day before the annual battle with Princeton in final preparations for the task and in taking the first stage of the trip to Princeton, where the scene of the conflict is laid. The members of the team were busy all the morning packing their baggage and rehearsing their signals. They took their final lunch in this city at noon, dining together at the New Haven House. They met in the gymnasium at 2 o'clock for their final drill. This was secret, members of the senior class watching the gate to guard against spies. It was the original plan to hold this practice at the Yale field, but rumors that scouts from the enemies' country were on hand led Captain Brown to adopt the neat ruse of not going to the field but holding the signal rehearsal in another spot.

At 3:40 o'clock the players reported to Captain Brown at the New Haven House. As they marched from this hotel to the hacks which were in waiting "Pop" Hirsch, the baseball catcher, led the crowd in a rousing individual cheer for each of the players and coaches. About 600 students were in the throng which gave the squad its parting salute. The players took the 4 o'clock train for New York City.

No Yale eleven ever went out of New Haven in better physical condition than the team which Trainer Mike Murphy is responsible for this season. The men appeared in superb form. Not a man has an injury which can possibly compel him to leave the game except Dick Sheldon, whose muscle bruise still bothers him. He says he will ask to leave the game if this bothers him as badly as it has for two weeks. Sheldon is compelled to quit Richardson will be called into the play.

Coy to Play Right End.

The last position which has been debatable was settled this afternoon just before the signal practice for today was begun. Coy was notified he would be sent into the game at right end. The place has been a toss-up between Coy and Rafferty, the freshman from Andover, whose work has been progressing rapidly all the fall. For two or three days it has looked as if Rafferty would win out, but the coachers today decided to put Coy into the game because he has played the greater part of three seasons on the varsity squad. Yale realizes that the chief feature of the Princeton attack will be on Coy's end. If that player proves unable to resist it he will be pulled out of the game and Rafferty will be sent into his position.

Fifteen hundred Yale students left here with the eleven. They intend to make New York hum tonight. Most of them will attend the theaters and will go tomorrow morning with the eleven on the special train to Princeton.

Yale expects to win tomorrow's game, making a total score of from 15 to 20 points. According to Yale prediction it will be about an even thing whether Princeton will score or not. Princeton scores more than once. The coachers who went to New York today in charge of the eleven were Captain McBride, Chamberlain, Rodgers, and Rhodes.

YALE BACKERS OFFER LONG ODDS.

Confidence Reigns at the Team's Quarters in New York.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—At Yale headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel tonight 10 to 6 and 2 to 1 are being offered against Princeton tomorrow. The Princeton men and others who believe no football game of such importance can warrant these odds are ready takers of the Yale money.

In spite of the strength of the Yale team, experts at the last moment are beginning to think the Tigers have been underrated. In the first place, the orange and black players will be on their home grounds, supported by a crowd largely made up of Princeton rooters. The last fortnight has witnessed marked improvement in the work of the Princeton team. Secret practice has been the order, and the Princeton coachers called in to improve the defense are said to have prepared several novel methods of attack.

The Yale eleven is the heaviest football aggregation in the East today and in the game against the Carlisle Indians was fairly quick. In this respect, however, the coachers then declared they must improve. Pennsylvania's crack team was defeated by Harvard because it lacked speed. It is well within the bounds of possibility that Princeton, in the first few minutes of the game, might carry the ball over the Yale line by sheer ferocity of play. Such things have happened before and weaker teams, by surprising overconfident opponents, have been able to win.

CARTER IS A WINNER OVER MURPHY.

Gets the Decision at the Star Theater After a Fairly Even Contest.

"Kid" Carter, the Brooklyn middleweight, was given the decision over Tim Murphy, the champion middleweight of Australia, at the Star Theater last night. The bout went the limit and the winner did not have much of a margin.

As far as physical equality was concerned it could not have been a better match. Both men are of the same height, possess the same reach, and can punch hard with both hands. On cleverness Carter has the advantage, principally by reason of a better left hand. It was this member that brought him victory, as he scored sufficient points with it to capture the long end of the purse. In gameness there was little to choose, both men taking plenty of punishment and coming back for more.

Carter had one clean knockdown to his credit, sending the antipodean down in the second round with a left hook to the jaw. Murphy was dazed and took a count of eight.

While the battle was hard fought, neither showed science enough to warrant the thought that either would have much chance with Tommy Ryan. The contest was marred to some extent by prolonged clinches, in which the men made vigorous but generally ineffective efforts to do damage. Referee Hogan had hard work in prying them apart.

In the opening bout George Brown and George James, both colored, met at 116 pounds, the former getting the decision.

"Kid" Bernstein won from Joe McCauley at 126 pounds in one minute and forty-five seconds. Bernstein jolted his right to the stomach, doubling his man up. He followed with two or three more body punches, sending McCauley to the canvass for the count.

Tommy Cavanaugh of Buffalo and Joe Kelley of New Orleans met at 140 pounds, the latter stopping after two minutes and thirty seconds of the third round.

The semi-windup between Jake Magner of Milwaukee and Jack Keefe of East St. Louis was a crude affair. The boys fought for a side bet and the whole of the purse. Keefe knew nothing except to bore in, and won by his aggressive work. Magner almost earned a draw in the last round when he used an uppercut with good effect.

GANS KNOCKS OUT "KID" PARKER.

Denver Man, However, Protests That He Was Up Again in Time.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

Denver, Colo., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—A short right hand hook delivered by Joe Gans on the left side of Kid Parker's jaw ended the ten-round fight at the Colorado club tonight. The finishing touch landed about twelve seconds before the end of the fourth round and the bell denoting the end of the round coming so quickly after I had counted the fatal ten seconds caused quite a commotion, principally among Parker's seconds. They labored under the impression that Parker had regained his feet before he was counted out and just as the bell rang. In this they erred, as I tapped the Kid on the shoulder after I had counted ten, when he, Parker, was still groveling in the resin. Of course they claimed I had counted too fast, and that they had been robbed.

The fight was a good one, as far as it went, with Gans always in the lead. He peppered the local boy with jolting left and rights in the opening round and before corners were called he had two clean knockdowns to his credit. It looked like a cake walk in that first round, and when Gans dropped his man with a clean, straight left just before the close of the second round it was only a matter of time when Joe would win.

Before the knockdown in the second round Parker did fairly good work with his right, but at that he was never in the hunt. The third round found Gans working his opponent in all the corners of the ring. Parker would edge along the ropes and occasionally rush with right to the body. Joe fought carefully and bluffed somewhat with his left to get an opening for the right. In the repeated clinches Parker roughed it a bit, but Joe took it all good naturedly.

The fourth and last round was simply a repetition of the third. Gans always holding the center of the stage. Parker made some leads, but invariably was cleverly blocked. Joe played a waiting game, waiting for Parker to step in in order to catch him with a short half uppercut for the body. He shifted this blow to the jaw several times but failed to make proper connections. Just before the knockout he wearied Parker into a neutral corner, made a short lead with the left and as Parker came in for a clinch, hooked the right over on the jaw and Parker's jig was up.

About two seconds after I had counted him out he regained his feet and wabbed around the ring like a drunken man. In fact, after his seconds had got to him to lead him to his corner he was still many a mile up Queer street.

The crowd was up in the air, shouting like wild men, and of course overlooked the fact Parker was down for the count. After reaching his corner and being thoroughly doused with cold water, Parker came to a bit and with his senses still scattered he claimed I had counted too fast, and also that he did not hear me count at all. The last assertion was correct, as I am sure he did not even hear the crowd yelling.

The betting at the ringside was 100 to 40 on Gans.

JEFFRIES WON'T FIGHT CORBETT.

Says He Will Have Nothing to Do with the Ex-Champion.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Champion James J. Jeffries declared today in reference to a dispatch from Chicago announcing that Corbett had signed articles for a bout with him, that he would not meet Corbett in the bout in question, nor would he ever face Corbett in the ring again. He said this decision was final, and gave as his reason that he felt he could not afford to risk his professional reputation by meeting either of the principals in the Corbett-McCoy fight.

Jeffries and W. A. Brady, his manager, were seen at Brady's office in the Manhattan Theater Building at noon today.

Brady said: "We have received notice of this move of Corbett's, but that is all there will be to it. Jeffries will never meet him. He will meet Ruhlin and Sharkey, and, if Fitzsimmons consents to a match, Fitzsimmons also. He has his own reasons for not wanting to meet Corbett. He will tell you what they are. Personally, I have no feeling in the matter."

Jeffries gave his reasons tersely and to the point. "I won't fight him," he said. "I can't afford it. I don't believe it is up to me, anyway, for I met him and defeated him when he was not champion. Besides, I don't want to get mixed up with him. Every one is talking about his fight with McCoy, and you don't hear any one say any good of it. I will leave it to John L. Sullivan if that was a fair fight.

"I would rather lose the purses in two fights I am taking on than to have either of them spoken of as the Corbett-McCoy fight was. You can say this is final with me. I will never meet Corbett in the ring."

RUHLIN CHANGES THE ARTICLES.

Signs Modified Agreement to Fight Jeffries—Siler to Referee.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Nov. 16.—Gus Ruhlin arrived here this afternoon and signed the articles of agreement for a match with Jeffries, which had been forwarded to him here, and had already been signed by Jeffries. Ruhlin scratched out that part of the articles which said "the men shall be permitted to fight with one hand free, each protecting himself in the breakaway, but they are to break at the command of the referee," and added it read that "the referee shall interpret the rules." He selected George Siler for referee, and with these changes forwarded the agreement to Al Smith in New York.

MICHIGAN WARY OF NOTRE DAME.

Lea's Men Have Had Little Practice Since the Game.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The Wolverines expect a hard go with Notre Dame tomorrow, and are worried over the shaken-up team that will have to take the field. The rooters are discounting the South Benders' crushing defeat by Wisconsin, laying it to the Badgers' familiarity with Pat O'Dea's methods, and will not be surprised at a strong showing by the visitors.

Since Iowa's victory over Michigan the weather has prevented as keen work as Coach Lea would wish for, and, in addition, the cripples have failed to improve. Captain Snow is still in poor condition, and will occupy his new place at quarter only for a few minutes in the first half. Begle, whose punts are a big item in the varsity's offense, is also out of the game. Begle will do the kicking, but he has had next to no training in leg work since the start of the season, and is a doubtful quantity in an important position.

The Michigan lineup is as follows: Wilson, center; Brown, right guard; Marks, left guard; Shorts, right tackle; White, left tackle; Redden, right end; Neal, left end; Snow, quarter back; Weber, right half back; Redden, left half back; Begle, full back.

CHEERFUL STORY FROM HARVARD.

Cripples Improving and Everybody Doing Good Work.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Harvard kept up her brace today and it would be difficult to get a discouraging "stumped" story out of the happenings. The varsity made three touchdowns and Sawin dropped a beauti[illegible] goal from the thirty-five-yard line. The three touchdowns came in fast order, and though the interference was said to be slow in starting, yet the results were fast.

More joy came in

GIVES HARTZELL TO HART

CINCINNATI CLUB RELINQUISHES ITS CLAIM TO THE MAN.

Little Outfielder Will Play in This City if He Proves Strong Enough—Hoosier Magnates in the City—Watkins Does Not Know Whether He Is to Be in the American League Circuit—Manager Loftus Denies the Philadelphia Rumor.

Outfielder Hartzell of the Indianapolis club will play with the Chicago National League club next season—if he can make good. The controversy between Presidents Hart and Brush for the player's services, which resulted in protests and counter protests last fall, was quietly settled the other day by the Cincinnati club resigning its claim to the player and surrendering him unconditionally to Chicago.

Whether this decision, which was made public yesterday, is the outcome of President Hart's visit to Mr. Brush at Indianapolis last Tuesday or is the result of the Indianapolis club's desire to remain in the ranks of the "greater" American league is an open question. The facts are that the Cincinnati club had practically no claim to Hartzell's services after the action of the American league at its last meeting indorsing the priority of the Chicago club's claim, and, instead of carrying the case to the National board with the likelihood of losing it, the Cincinnati-Indianapolis magnate has gracefully yielded, precluding the possibility of any further complications. Color is lent to the supposition that the American league's attitude toward Indianapolis had some influence on the decision by the fact that the chief objection to Watkins' club by the American league has hitherto been John T. Brush's connection with it.

Messrs. Watkins and Ruschaupt of the Indianapolis club were in the city yesterday in conference with President Johnson the greater part of the day, but if any definite conclusion was reached regarding the future of the Indianapolis club the magnates interested refused to make it known. When asked point blank if his city was to remain in the American circuit next year Mr. Watkins replied that the newspapers had given him all the information he possessed on that subject, adding that he was not a member of the Circuit committee which had that question to decide. President Johnson was equally uncommunicative and would only say there were no new developments in the matter.

That would indicate that the question of what club will be dropped along with Minneapolis and Kansas City is just where it was a fortnight ago and will be finally settled by the league itself at its coming meeting next week. It is pretty well known that it rests between Indianapolis and Buffalo, and the objection to Buffalo is based upon the inability of President Franklin to bring out the baseball interest in the Bison City. With a good, live, up to date, and popular man at the head of baseball there, Buffalo would undoubtedly be a desirable city in any league, but Alderman Franklin has succeeded in antagonizing both the press and the public, as well as his own players.

Manager Loftus of the Orphans was a caller at American league headquarters yesterday, but insisted that his visit to Chicago at just the time, when his name is being connected with the management of the new Philadelphia club, was purely accidental. He brought a bowling team to Rockford on Wednesday and took the opportunity to run up to Chicago with his wife on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Comiskey. That was all there was to it. He did not come to talk baseball and had not even called upon President Hart of the Orphans.

With the wealth of managerial material at the disposal of the American league, there does not seem to be any rational opening for Loftus. Only the manager of the Philadelphia club remains to be announced, and that will be either Hugh Duffy of Boston or Connie Mack of Milwaukee, with the chances favoring Mack on account of his visit to the Quaker City with the Circuit committee. In that case Duffy would be assigned to Milwaukee and would satisfy President Killilea as a playing manager.

JOCKEY M'GINN HURT AT LATONIA.

He Falls in a Race and Is Trampled Upon by Several Horses.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 16.—The track at Newport today was in splendid shape and fast time was hung out in most of the events. Propeller won the high weight handicap at six furlongs in 1:13⅝. The first half mile was run in :47½. Elsie Barnes stumbled with Jockey Joe McGinn in the saddle in the last race and was trampled upon by several horses. The boy was sent to the hospital in an unconscious condition. He is injured internally. Weather clear, track fast. Winners:

First race, 1 mile—Miss Redwood, 9 to 2, won; Poorlands, 15 to 1, second; Little Land, 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:43¾.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Nix, 6 to 1, won; Crescent Queen, 8 to 1, second; Hermesite, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¼.

Third race, 1 mile and 20 yards—Chorus Boy, 2 to 1, won; Chanton, 4 to 1, second; Ethnolin, 18 to 5, third. Time, 1:42½.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, high weight handicap—Propeller, 4 to 1, won; Guesswork, 7 to 5, second; Sevoy, 13 to 5, third. Time, 1:13⅝.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Menace, 6 to 1, won; Miss Aubrey, 4 to 1, second; Russian, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:46⅘.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Horseshoe Tobacco, 2 to 1, won; J. T., 4 to 1, second; Earl Fonso, 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:14.

Oakland Summaries Nov. 16.

Weather fair. Track muddy.

First race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-2	First Call, 112 (Kiley)	3	3½	3½	3½	1ⁿᵏ
8-5	St. Anthony, 104 (Coburn)	1	2ⁿᵏ	2ⁿᵏ	2½	2½
15-1	Grey Bob, 104 (Kelly)	2	1½	1½	1½	3½

Time, 1:17⅘. Mainstay, 112 pounds; Orpheus, 106; Credo, 106; Jack McCabe, 109; Racetto, 104; Gold Beach, 106; and Glissando, 104, finished as named. Della Connors, 112 pounds, left at the post. Winner, J. Coffey's b. h., by Order—Ranette. Start good. Won driving. First Call finished wonderfully fast. Glissando got off poorly.

Second race, ¾ mile, all ages, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-10	Lavator, 112 (Coburn)	2	1½	1½	1½	1⁴
5-1	Wyoming, 117 (H. Shields)	1	2½	2½	2ⁿᵏ	2ⁿᵏ
10-1	Monda, 117 (Mounce)	5	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:32. Topmast, 112 pounds, and Fannie E., 112, finished as named. Winner, C. E. Durnell's ch. g., by Salvator—Hot Spring. Start good. Won easily.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-1	Nora Ivers, 108 (Dominick)	4	1½	1½	1½	1½
13-5	Maud Ferguson, 109 (Co'n)	3	2½	2½	2½	2⁵
20-1	I Don't Know, 113 (Dingley)	5	3⁴	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:17⅘. Pomovannah, 109 pounds; Mountain Dew, 109; Free Pass, 104; The Buffoon, 104; and Gold Finder, 104, finished as named. Winner, F. Phillips' b. f., by Himyar—Lulu S. Start good. Won in a hard drive.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, all ages, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-2	Diderot, 98 (Coburn)	4	4½	4½	4½	1½
8-2	Vulcain, 114 (Bullman)	2	2½	2ⁿᵏ	2ⁿᵏ	2⁹
3-1	Dunbiane, 109 (Mounce)	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 1:29. Winner, Atkin & Lettridge's ch. g., by Rousseau—La Reina. Start fair. Won handily, but all out.

Fifth race, Futurity course, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Nellie Forest, 97 (Dominick)	1	3½	4½	2½	1⁸
8-2	Screen Lake, 106 (Frawley)	2	1½	1½	1½	2⁸
6-1	Dangerfield, 109 (Miller)	5	5½	3½	3½	3¹⁴

Time, 1:13. Grafter, 106 pounds; Galanthus, 102; Loneliness, 98; Bernata, 100; David S., 102; Epopio, 103; and Bavassa, 109, finished as named. Winner, W. P. Magrane's ch. f., by Forest—Nellie G. Post, thirteen minutes. Start good. Won in a strong drive. Bernata showed a great burst of speed. David S. ran away a half mile.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles, handicap, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-5	Rio Chico, 100 (Mounce)	3	1½	1½	1½	1½
12-1	Col. Root, 100 (Coburn)	1	2½	2½	2½	2³
7-10	Essence, 96 (Rauch)	2	3⁴	4½	3⁴	3⁴

Time, 1:58½. Dare All, 92 pounds; Dr. Marks, 88; and T. Calvert, 80, finished as named. Winner, W. B. Sink Jr.'s b. c., by Chesterfield—Jennie D. Start good. Won easily.

Meeting at Bennings Begins Today.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—The fall meeting of the Washington Jockey club at the Bennings track opens tomorrow and will continue three weeks. Many of the good horses in the East are quartered there. Imp, Setp, and About of the Brossman string arrived today. The entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, 6 furlongs—The Rhymer, 105 pounds; McAddle, 108; Isaa, 105; Sadie S., 96; Petit Maitre, 118; Moor, 102.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Arvero, 110 pounds; Anthony, 110; Zelade, 107; Sentry, 110; Curtsey, 107; Colonel Balentine, 110; Bonverness, 107; Leature, 110; Isaac Hopper, 110; Chaos, 107; Dame, 107; Timothy Foley, 110; Rilla, 107; Valasquez, 107; Blue Victor, 107; Infallible, 107; Blue Skin, 107; The Rogue, 107; Spoil Sport, 107; Street Boy, 107; Proprest, 107.

Third race, steeplechase, selling, about 2¼ miles—Factie, 137 pounds; Tecumseron, 167; Governor Budd, 148.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs—James, 126 pounds; Charentus, 122; Kinniktanic, 118; Carbuncle, 111; Compensation, 110; Warrenton, 110; General Marr Gary, 108; Hardly, 108; Brisk, 104; Asquith, 103; Sparrow Wing, 100; Death, 100.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—King's Favorita, 94 pounds; Nonparell, 103; Flora McFlimsy, 107; Sempire, 112; The Brother, 92; Gracious, 92; Novelty, 89; Little Daisy, 97.

Sixth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Kirkwood, 106 pounds; Charawind, 104; Charles Estes, 98; Handcuff, 106; Toluca, 112; Maple, 95; Speedmas, 108; Palatial, 101; Shinfane, 106; Island Prince, 109; Tip Gallant, 109; Miss Mitchell, 98; Magic Light, 99.

Winners at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Weather clear. Track fast. Winners:

First race, 5½ furlongs—Quaver, 5 to 1, first by one length; Bettie B., 7 to 5, second; Mark Miles third. Time, 1:11⅘.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Lella Barr, 2 to 5, first by one length; Henry's Sister, 5 to 1, second; Lillian Hoffman third. Time, 1:04⅘.

Third race, 1 mile—Windward, 3 to 5, first by one length; Eleven Bells, 10 to 1, second; Little Reggie third. Time, 1:47⅘.

Fourth race, 4½ furlongs—Mayme Smith, 10 to 1, first by four lengths; Carrard, 4 to 1, second; Centar Field third. Time, :59.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Annie Laurette, 6 to 5, first by half a length; Georges Lebar, 6 to 1, second; Musselloff third. Time, 1:34.

Catarrh of nose or throat immediately relieved and ultimately cured by use of "Boro-Formalin". (Elmer & Amend).

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For a tonic and regulator nothing equals Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

TO INVESTIGATE FREIGHT POOL.

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Meet in Chicago Next Week.

The Interstate Commerce commission will be here on Nov. 20 to commence a hearing in various complaints alleging discrimination and other violations of the interstate commerce law by the railroads centering in this city.

The investigation now being made by the commission of the freight pool maintained by the trunk lines between New York and Buffalo is being watched with great interest by Western railroad officials, as the finding of the commission in this case will have an important bearing on the future existence of the freight pools the Western roads are parties to and the affairs of which are in charge of George W. Ristine.

Should the commission declare the Buffalo-New York pool to be in violation of the law the Western pools would have to be dissolved, as the latter not only provide for the division of traffic but for the division of earnings as well.

The commission, it is understood, will pay some attention to the Western pools while in this city next week. Some of the commissioners, it is said, are determined to find out whether percentages have been evened up by money payments, as is alleged. If this is found to be so an example is likely to be made of the roads which thus flagrantly violated the plain provision of the law. The charge has been made that these pools have been organized with the consent of the Interstate commission, and the latter is said to be anxious to vindicate itself by decisive action in the matter.

Rock Island Extension Work.

Rapid progress is being made on the new extension of the Rock Island to El Paso, where connection is to be made with the Southern Pacific and Mexican Central railroads. The Rock Island people expect that the road will be ready for operation by next August or September. General Manager Parker of the Rock Island is now on a tour of inspection over the surveyed line of the proposed extension from Liberal, Kas., to a connection with the El Paso and Northeastern at Clayton, N. M. The Rock Island has acquired control of the El Paso and Northeastern, which, together with the extension from Liberal, will complete the new through line from Chicago to El Paso. This will give the Rock Island a transcontinental line in connection with the Southern Pacific, which will be considerably shorter to Los Angeles and southern California points than the Santa Fé.

To Increase Its Mileage.

The Illinois Central is planning to greatly increase its mileage during the next year. The company is now particularly active in Iowa, where much money is to be expended in improving terminals at different points. Over $200,000 is to be used in building new freight houses, a new passenger station, and yards in Cedar Rapids, which is the southern terminal of the branch of this road leaving the main line at Manchester. It is also reported to be the object of the Illinois Central to further extend its line from Cedar Rapids south to a connection with the Iowa Central, probably at Oskaloosa. This would tap a fertile district not surfeited with transportation facilities and would allow the company to contract business for Peoria and give it a connection with the latter city and points south and west not now reached by any of its lines.

Changes on Rock Island.

Some important changes in the running of trains will be made by the Rock Island road next Sunday. The through express trains leaving Chicago at 4 p. m., 5:45 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 10 p. m., and 11:30 p. m. will not stop at Twenty-second street. Fast mail train No. 21 will be extended to Omaha, connecting there with fast train for Colorado points and beyond. Train No. 3, leaving Chicago at 11:30 p. m., will hereafter make connection at West Liberty for Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, and Rockford, Ia., via the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern. The Joliet accommodation train will leave Chicago at 3:15 p. m. daily, except on Sunday, instead of 4:05 p. m. The Sunday train will continue to leave at 4:05 p. m. New local service will be established between Kansas City and Chickasha, I. T. An additional train in each direction has been put on between Des Moines and Omaha. In the suburban service a new train has been put on to Auburn Park, and other trains rearranged so as to give practically ten minutes' service during morning and evening rush hours to and from all suburban points on the line.

Seeks New Orleans Terminals.

It is reported that the Louisville and Nashville railroad is preparing to purchase New Orleans and other terminals of the Chalmette and New Orleans railroad, to be sold under foreclosure proceedings next Saturday. The Rock Island people expect that the road will be ready for operation by next August or September. General Manager Parker of the Rock Island is now on a tour of inspection over the surveyed line of the proposed extension from Liberal, Kas., to a connection with the El Paso and Northeastern at Clayton, N. M. The Rock Island has acquired control of the El Paso and Northeastern, which, together with the extension from Liberal, will complete the new through line from Chicago to El Paso. This will give the Rock Island a transcontinental line in connection with the Southern Pacific, which will be considerably shorter to Los Angeles and southern California points than the Santa Fé.

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Depot Story a Fake.

The story published under sensational headlines by two morning papers yesterday claiming that plans were under consideration for the construction of a new $5,000,000 depot in place of the present Union Depot at Canal and Adams streets is declared by the officials of the roads interested as a fake pure and simple. The only basis for the story was the report in THE TRIBUNE the day previous that the Burlington had acquired some property adjoining its freight depot on the north and south to gain more room for the handling of its business, and that improvements in the terminal facilities would otherwise be made.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The eligibility of local bankers to become insurance broker members of the Chicago Underwriters' association was a question brought up at the meeting of the Executive committee yesterday. It was referred to the Membership committee to consider and report. Several bankers controlling property and having insurance to place are understood to be desirous of becoming regular brokers in insurance on a basis with real estate dealers, who receive a 10 per cent commission on the premium of all business placed with companies.

Marshall & McElhone of the Fireman's Fund and Lloyd K. Marshall of the Louisville were elected members in class 1.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life association of New York, which recently absorbed the greater part of the policyholders of the Northwestern Life Assurance company of Chicago, has issued an official circular that, beginning the first of the coming year, it will change its standard of reserve valuation from the Actuaries' table of mortality and 4 per cent interest to the American Experience table of mortality and 3½ per cent interest. The new arrangement will increase the assessment rates of policyholders, but the basis is considered better from a financial point of view. The directors of the Mutual Reserve, in explanation of the recent refusal to undergo an examination by the State Insurance department of Iowa and withdrawing from that State, have adopted resolutions in which they set forth that the cost to policyholders would have been many thousands of dollars unnecessarily, and an official notification of withdrawal from Iowa on Nov. 7 is recorded.

The Executive committee of the Kentucky and Tennessee board has decided to increase the average rates on tobacco risks 20 per cent. The advance will apply to Newport and Covington, where large stocks are stored in warehouses.

Local agents at Pekin, Ill., who have taken part in the recent rate disturbances are reported as having called the rate war off after today.

The hearing of the application for a change in the receivership for the defunct Guaranty Fund Life society of Chicago was continued yesterday by Judge Chetlain until this morning.

In Judge Dunne's court yesterday $2,364 damages was awarded to Mrs. Rosatel Heilbrom and Miss Jennie Lachmann against the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The suit was brought on the insurance policy issued to Benjamin Lachmann, father of the plaintiffs. Lachmann died on March 24, 1897. Earlier in the same month he received a notice from the recorder of America Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he was a member, stating that unless his dues were paid on or before March 25, 1897, he would be suspended from the order. Counsel for the insurance order contended that the local recorder had no authority to extend the time of payment beyond the date declared in the constitution and bylaws of the order. The plaintiffs argued that the act of the local recorder waived the right of the order to insist on a rigid interpretation of the constitution and bylaws.

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FORT MONROE ARSENAL, VA., NOV. 5, 1900. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 p. m., Nov. 27, 1900, for purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including cannon, projectiles, small arms, ammunition, etc. Information can be had on application to W. A. MARYE, Col., Ord. Dept., Comdg.

State, VanBuren Streets.

A. M. ROTHSCHILD AND COMPANY

State, VanBuren Streets.

$72,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING AT 50c ON THE DOLLAR

Did You Ever Hear of Clothing So Cheap?

Study These Special Bargains and Marvel

It Is the Surplus Stock of Chas. H. Bellack & Co., Milwaukee—We Bought It

It was the biggest purchase ever consummated at one time, and naturally it affords, by all odds, the biggest bargains. We didn't have quite enough salesmen last Saturday and some customers had to wait a little longer than we wanted them to, but today we have hired all the idle salesmen in the city and everybody will be well cared for. Remember that we offer clothing that was made to and has wholesaled for half more than we shall ask at retail, and we give an iron-clad guaranty with every purchase and keep Suits and Overcoats in order for a year *free of charge*. Every garment is of this season's make, this season's material and this season's style. There are stacks upon stacks for you to choose from. Come in. Look around. Try one. Feel the goods. Ask questions. Money refunded if you are not satisfied.

1.95 for Men's Good $4.00 Winter Suits, guaranteed fast colors, that Bellack wholesaled for $3.50.

3.45 for Men's $7.00 Winter Suits, strictly all wool, 20 kinds, that Bellack wholesaled for $6.00.

3.45 for Men's $7.00 Ulsters, in black and Oxford, plaid lining, that Bellack wholesaled for $6.00.

3.45 for Men's $7.00 Overcoats, all colors, all lengths, velvet collars, that Bellack wholesaled for $6.00.

4.95 for Stylish $10.00 Winter Suits. Made from the most popular fabrics known, such as *black Clay worsteds, tricot lawns, Hanover cassimeres, Scotch cheviots and worsteds*—fifty different patterns to select from. Chas. Bellack & Co. wholesaled these suits in large quantities at $8.50. Our Saturday price will be 4.95.

4.95 for Men's Reliable $10.00 Winter Overcoats—There is not a $10.00 overcoat in Chicago better tailored and trimmed than this one. It is made from *raw edge kerseys, fancy plaid-lined meltons, tan coverts and beavers*, in blue, black, tan and brown, regular or box lengths, with or without silk velvet collars, with piping, French faced. Bellack wanted $8.50 wholesale.

7.95 for Men's Swell $16.00 Winter Suits These suits are made from *meltons, narrow wale serges, black Clay worsteds, swell stripe and check worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots*, in all fashions and sizes; every garment is cut in the correct 1900 style. Chas. Bellack & Co. wholesaled these suits in large quantities at $13.50.

7.95 for Men's Popular $16.00 Winter Overcoats—These overcoats come in box and regular lengths and are made of the popular Oxford vicuna, everlasting Washington kerseys, swell Irish frieze and the much-wanted fancy back coverts in shade you ask for. They have serge or Italian cloth and Skinner's guaranteed satin or iron cloth sleeve linings. Bellack wanted $13.50 wholesale.

9.95 for Men's Handsome $20 Winter Suits—Every garment is made with handsome padded shoulders, so there is no chance for them to lose their shape, and they have hand-made buttonholes. Investigate this grand offer. Chas. Bellack & Co. wholesaled them in big lots at $16.50; Saturday we offer them at 9.95.

9.95 for Men's Fine $20 Winter Overcoats—We have these coats in short lengths, in stouts and slims, with serge, fancy worsted or Italian linings, in Oxford, tan, olive, blue, brown, and black, the fabrics being *fancy back coverts, imported Irish friese, kerseys, meltons, vicunas*, tailored as good as $20 overcoats.

14.95 for Men's Finest, Latest Style $30.00 Winter Suits—Men who are in the habit of having their clothes made to order will do well to examine these suits. Every garment is tailored and trimmed equal in every respect to $35 to $40 custom-made suits, and we guarantee perfect fits. If you are ready for a very fine suit at a very low price, this is your chance. Bellack sold these at $26.00 wholesale.

14.95 for Men's Fashionable $30.00 Winter Overcoats—For fit and grace these overcoats cannot be excelled. They are made in the swell automobile and Raglan styles, also box, regular and extra lengths, in all this season's newest effects. Gentlemen who are in the habit of paying $35 to $40 for made-to-order overcoats will learn something to their advantage by examing this lot.

Youths' and Boys' Clothing Never Sold Cheaper

1.75 for Youths' $3.50 Ulsters, sizes 14 to 19 years, extra long, storm collars. Bellack wholesaled these at $3.00.

1.75 for Youths' $3.50 Suits, 14 to 19 years, guaranteed fast color. Bellack wholesaled them everywhere at $3.00.

3.39 for Youths' $7.00 Winter Suits—Youths' Suits in sizes 14 to 19 years, in a number of new fall patterns in checks, plaids and mixtures, light and dark effects, made with deep French facings.

3.45 for Youths' $7.00 Winter Overcoats—sizes 14 to 19 in Youths' Overcoats, in blue, black and tan, with velvet collars, very great values. Chas. Bellack & Co. wholesaled them in large lots at $5.00; we paid just half price for them, so our price tomorrow will be $3.45.

4.95 for Youths' $10.00 Winter Overcoats—Youths' Overcoats in sizes 14 to 19 years, in blue and black, made of pure all wool kerseys, with raw edges—strapped seams.

4.85 for Youths' $10.00 Winter Suits—Youths' Suits in sizes 14 to 19 years, single and double breasted styles, in stripes, checks and mixtures, also plain blues and black, made of worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots. Chas. Bellack & Co. wholesaled them at $8.50; our price $4.85.

39c for Boys' Waists and Blouses—Boys' handsome Waists and Blouses, sizes 4 to 14 years, in this season's best patterns, Byron or detachable collars.

23c for Boys' 45c Knee Pants—Boys' Knee Pants, sizes 3 to 15 years, corduroys and cassimeres.

1.15 for Boys' $1.75 Vestee Suits—Boys' Vestee Suits, sizes 3 to 8 years, variety of patterns, with open-in-front vests.

1.95 for Boys' $3.50 Knee Pants Suits—Boys' Knee Pants Suits, sizes 3 to 16 years, all wanted styles, small sizes with double breasted vests.

3.95 for Boys' Very Fine Reefers—Boy's Very Fine Reefers, sizes 3 to 16 years, in the latest variety and best selections, in any kind of fabric or color you may want; all styles.

59c for Children's $1.25 Reefers—Children's $1.25 Reefers, sizes 3 to 8 years, with wide braid trimming.

1.45 for Boys' Chinchilla Reefers—Boys' Chinchilla Reefers, sizes 7 to 16 years, with large storm collars, heavy serviceable linings.

2.95 for Boys' Knee Pants Suits—Boys' Fine Knee Pants Suits, sizes 3 to 16 years, in fifty different patterns, any style or pattern you may want.

2.95 to 7.95 for Boys' 3-Piece Suits—Boys' 3-Piece Knee Pants Suits, sizes 8 to 16 years, bought of Chas. Bellack & Co. at half value.

2.95 for Boys' Splendid Reefers—Boys' Fine Reefers, sizes 3 to 16 years, in all wanted colors and fabrics, any style you may want.

BROWNING KING & CO.

A. L. WALCOTT, Mgr., Wabash and Madison.

Winter Overcoats.

Carefully dressed men who have been in the habit of having their clothing made are the ones who have been best pleased with the stylish overcoats we are showing this season. They are certainly all that can be said for them—no finer selection of fabrics or styles are shown anywhere. Our prices are less than those on tailors' garments of equally high qualities.

Mid-Winter Top Coats, English Paddocks, Chesterfields, in new lengths, Surtouts, Newmarkets, Raglans,

$15.00 $20.00 $25.00
$30.00 $35.00 $40.00

Kerseys, Elysians, Meltons, Montagnacs, Beavers, Oxford Cheviots, etc., etc.

Boys' Overcoats and Suits.

The wonderful increase of sales in our Boys' Department—2d floor—can only be due to one thing, and that is that *we are giving better values to buyers of stylish, dependable clothing than can be had elsewhere.* . . . We are more than pleased with the stock we are showing this winter—we don't see how it can be bettered in the extreme values offered. . . . We invite inspection.

Every garment a fresh winter style. All purchases guaranteed in quality. Each price a saving one.

BOYS' OVERCOATS—

Boys' Overcoats—a handsome line for ages 3 to 15 years, $6.50, $8, $10 and $12.

Boys' Overcoats—coverts, kerseys, Oxford friezes—ages 16 to 20 years—$7.50, $10, $12, $15 and $20.

Boys' Reefers—3 to 8 years—chinchillas, friezes, coverts, Oxfords, kerseys—$5, $6, $8 and $10.

Boys' Special Reefers—3 to 16 years—Oxford friezes, with large storm collars—$6.

BOYS' SUITS—

Boys' Two-Piece Suits—$5, $6, $8 and $10.

Boys' Three-Piece Suits—$5, $6.50, $8 and $10.

(Fat and stout sizes in both the above.)

Boys' Long-Trousers Suits—$10, $12, $15 and $20.

Special Reductions.

BOYS' OVERCOATS—

Children's Russian Overcoats—2½ to 6 years—in light tan, brown, red and navy—special, $9.

BOYS' SUITS—

Boys' Two-Piece Suits—$5, reduced to $3.50.

Boys' Three-Piece Suits—$6.50, reduced to $5.

Boys' Sailor Suits—$5 and $6, reduced to $3.50.

Boys' Vestee Suits—$7 and $8, reduced to $3.50.

Boys' Long-Trousers Suits—$10, reduced to $7.50.

In fancy cheviots—$10 and $12, reduced to $8.50.

Children's Russian Blouse Suits—2½ to 6 years—blue, brown, red and navy—a special at $6.

THANKSGIVING

Table Wares in grand old English designs, Modern French China Patterns, tasteful decorations in Austrian China.

FOR ENTERTAINMENT.

Courses for Oysters, Soup, Fish, Game, Roast, Entree, Salad, Dessert, Ramequins, Candlesticks, Flower Centers.

TURKEY PLATTERS,

Fine Cutlery, Chafing Dishes, Condiment Sets, etc.

GLASSWARE.

Superb American Hand-polished Table Glass, Bowls, Caraffes, Tankards, Ice Cream Sets, Flower Vases. Chicago Agents for Hawkes' and Libbey's Cut Glass.

GOLD DECORATED GLASS.

Hocks, Finger Bowls, Punch Cups, Decorative and Ornamental Pieces, Fine Champagne Glasses, etc.

Our Fall Display surpasses any collection in this country in rare and useful articles of genuine merit and excellence. WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION.

BURLEY & COMPANY

118 and 120 Wabash Ave.

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL RESULTS ARE OBTAINED.

We cure to stay cured, under a guarantee, all blood, skin, special, and nervous diseases, specific blood poison, mucous patches, sore gums, painful swellings, sores, falling out of the hair, etc. The results of abuse of nature's laws, as nervous debility, irritability, headache, impairment, varicocele, failing memory, etc., are cured by our new method and their effects on body and mind are rapidly counteracted. If you cannot call, then write for particulars.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 12 only.

STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

79 E. Madison-st., nr. McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 State

GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE OF 16 000 FRANCS AT PARIS.

QUINA-LAROCHE

When overworked, the nerves become unstrung, and a weakened condition of the body is the result; then the energies are relaxed and attacks of Colds, La Grippe, Stomach Troubles, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers follow.

Quina-Laroche gives strength to the nerves and muscles, aids digestion, purifies and enriches the blood, and builds up the entire system.

Paris: 22 Rue Drouot.

New York: L. Fougera & Co. 30 N. William St

Wanted—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. One gives relief. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. A cure may result if directions are followed. They banish pain, indigestion, prolong life. Sold at all drug stores, ten for 5 cents. Get the genuine. Don't be fooled by substitutes. Ten samples and a thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce-st., N.Y.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

SCHLESINGER MAYER

THE SOROSIS SHOE

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN

is made from special leathers, but represents something else. Millions of discriminating women of society and business are wearing the SOROSIS shoes with comfort and satisfaction. Thousands of juniors are at the present time having their feet trained scientifically, now that the boys' and girls' SOROSIS are ready for the public.

Hundreds of manufacturers and dealers have tried to imitate SOROSIS. The imitation of Sorosis leather was easy, but the "something-else" is different.

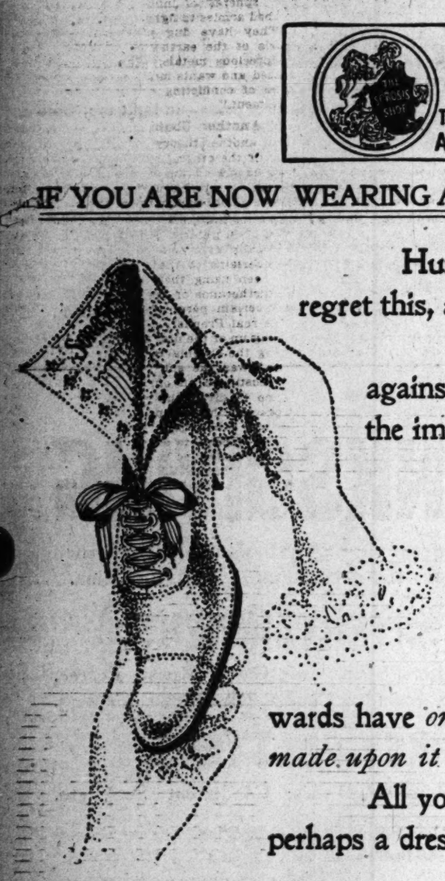
SOROSIS, be it the high shoe or the low shoe, has in it one of these three labels:

SOROSIS SPECIAL ORDER. EXTRA QUALITY. THIS STYLE NOT FOUND IN OUR CATALOGUE. A.E.LITTLE & CO. MANUFACTURERS

SOROSIS EXTRA QUALITY A. E. LITTLE & CO. MANUFACTURERS

SOROSIS CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. MADE FROM MEASUREMENTS A.E.LITTLE & CO. MANUFACTURERS

IF YOU ARE NOW WEARING A SHOE BEING SOLD AS SOROSIS THAT DOES NOT HAVE EITHER OF THESE THREE LABELS, YOU DO NOT HAVE A SOROSIS.



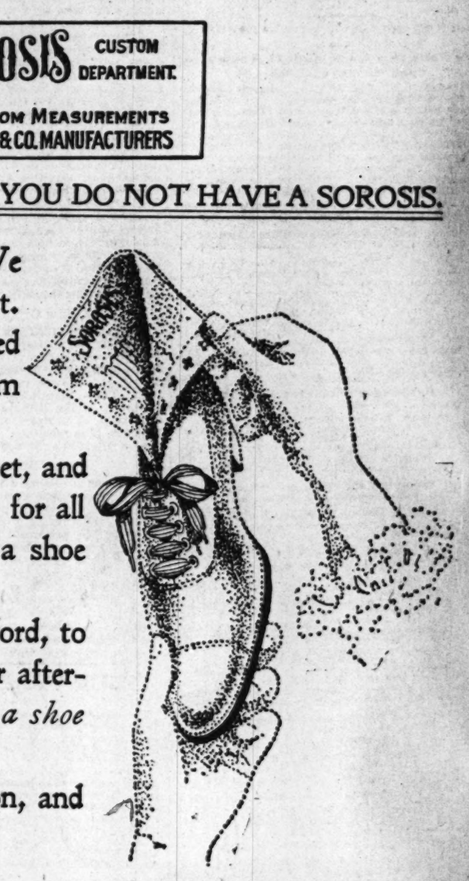
Hundreds of women are wearing shoes sold them as SOROSIS, or "just as good," which are not. We regret this, as it is not good advertising for women to feel and to say that Sorosis is giving them pain and discomfort.

The women of this country know what they want, however, and fortunately being protected against misrepresentation by SOROSIS name and SOROSIS price, you can easily identify the real from the imitation, and should insist upon having your shoes with the SOROSIS label.

The manufacturers of SOROSIS make shoes of different designs, to fit the varying types of feet, and your foot can be fitted correctly and scientifically, provided you trade where all the styles (over fifty, for all occasions and seasons) are carried. We go so far as to say: provided you allow us to prescribe a shoe after studying your foot, we will *guarantee* comfort as well as the correct style.

You will find our SOROSIS stock complete, from the dainty Louis XV. heel boot, or Oxford, to the heavy waterproof walking boot; and after having secured a perfect-fitting SOROSIS, you ever afterwards have *on call*, in every *city of this country or Europe*, your private last, and not only your private last, *but a shoe made upon it ready for your use*—and on sale at one of the best mercantile establishments in each city.

All your foot troubles are at an end, and you have merely to say: "Just a duplicate of what I have on, and perhaps a dress boot of the same type."



Sorosis shoes standard of the world. S. & M. sell them in Chicago.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Girls' fashionable garments.

Chic, charming—and *cheap*—belated cold weather induced a prominent eastern manufacturer to dispose of his entire sample line of suits and coats at but little more than the cost to make.

English auto box coats—children's swagger English auto box coats—a splendid assortment of these nobby winter coats—made of fine kerseys in the new castors, reds, blues and browns—lined throughout with Skinner's satin—made with the stylish notch or high velvet collar—the most ultra fashionable garment shown this season—and *never* before offered at so low a price—during this special offering, **$12.75.** $12 3/4

Girls' gretchen coats—in the new skirt and box effect—made with the large collars. A great sale for saving—modish outer garments at a very special quotation during this offering—**$5.50.** $5 1/2

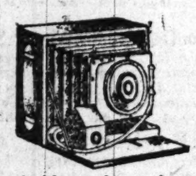
Dancing-school wear—an elegant assortment of children's dancing-school and street wear—swell frocks—ranging from **$50** *in this sale* to as low as **$5.** $5

Automobile coats—misses' 36-inch automobile coats of fine oxfords—silk lined throughout—smart, correct, reasonable—swell, up-to-date garments—a most unusual collection—all at **$20.** $20

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Kodaks, cameras: supplies.

A *great* sale for *genuine* saving—many matchless concessions along all lines of photographic supply.



Cyclone magazine cameras—better grade was never made—these are the 4x5 size—can be loaded for 12 plates—made with a spring bulb release shutter—in the newest 1800 model—a great bargain at **$5.** $5

Premo cyko cameras—4x5—fine lens—pneumatic release shutter—double plate holder and carrying case— $4.75

Ampliscopes—Nehring's celebrated ampliscopes—set of 5 lenses—the original set of 4x5 or 5x7 ampliscopes— $1.50

Developing—4 x 5 rubberized trays for developing—with re-enforced rims—a very important offering— 8c

Flashlight—Gibson's flashlight cartridges—six in box—none better, made nor none safer in manipulation—per box— 10c

Mounting cards—size 4x5—sold by the package of 100— 25c

Eastman's or Seeds' developing powders—a great sale—2 for 5c

Printing frames—all sizes from smallest up to 4x5—each— 6c

Tubes—Ideal M. & Q. tube—special for Velox printing— 6c

Blue print paper—by the pkg. 24 sheets—up to 5x7—now 12c

Headquarters for all the latest novelties in photo buttons.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Youths' raglans "to order."

Still another surprise—just to advertise the new clothing department. Making to order the popular gown raglan for boys and young men—*tailored to measure*—for **$15.75**—the price of the ready-to-wear garment!

Your choice of several styles of all-wool oxford mixtures—in all the prevailing colors—linings of imported serge—with guaranteed satin sleeve linings. This unparalleled offer will appeal most strongly to those who appreciate a perfectly tailored coat—just the correct length—just the right fullness in the shoulders. $15 3/4

Youths' and men's ready-to-wear top coats and raglans, $8.50 to $28.

Boys' top coats and reefers—as a special offering a great assortment in all-wool chinchillas, friezes, cheviots and oxford mixtures—sizes to fit boys from 3 to 16 years—a most unusual offering—special— $5

Boys' Russian suits—also sailor, double-breasted and knee pants vest suits, sizes 3 to 16 years—over 100 styles, representing the best from our great purchase of an entire wholesaler's stock— $4 3/4

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES.

WANT TO REDUCE POWER OF SOUTH

Congressmen Confer with President on Reapportionment Question.

M'KINLEY OPPOSES IDEA.

Attorney General Griggs Resigns from Cabinet for Financial Reasons.

NEWS OF NATION'S CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.

Want to Reduce Representation of South.

Within the last few days there has been a series of informal conferences between Republican leaders and the President regarding general legislation at this session of Congress, and particularly in reference to the general scheme of reapportionment. Members of the House from all the border States and from some districts in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania have been particularly insistent upon the adoption of some scheme which will reduce representation in the South, so long as the negroes are denied a free ballot.

Among the older leaders of the party there is a strong sentiment against this, and their influence, together with that of the President, probably will be sufficient to kill off the plan in spite of its manifest equity. Last winter a clear majority of the Republican National committee were in favor of the application of just this sort of a scheme to the National convention. Mr. Payne of Wisconsin had a resolution before the committee providing for a basis of representation upon the number of Republican votes cast, which would, of course, have deprived the Southern States of the unfair advantages they now enjoy in Republican national conventions. This resolution was defeated by the direct exercise of the administration influence and as the result of a conference at the White House.

Having taken the position that this principle could not be applied to the Republican party, the President, to be consistent, naturally opposes an attempt to legislate in the same direction.

Congress Opposed to Any Changes.

Besides this there is a sentiment in Congress that the country would not support such a measure, and that it would give the Democrats the same sort of a weapon they would have had if the force bill had been passed.

The sentiment in Congress, which is practically that of the President, it is believed, is opposed to any interference with the representation in the House on account of the denial of suffrage rights. Besides that, some of the best lawyers in Congress have said it would be difficult if not impossible to draft a law which would cover the conditions in the Southern States, and which at the same time could possibly be so general in its character as to pass the Supreme Court.

Several of the Northern States have educational and property qualifications for the suffrage, and this is not prohibited by the constitution. On the contrary, the Republican leaders have been led to take the ground that if they attempted to cut off the representation of the Southern States on account of peculiar suffrage laws they would thereby create a precedent which would throw the doors wide open to the most degraded natures, not only in Hawaii but in the Philippines as well.

All the indications are that educational or property qualifications, or both, must be attached to territorial suffrage in the islands, and hence there will be considerable opposition against bringing this vexatious question to the front through the medium of an attempt to force the Southern States into giving the negro his legal rights.

Attorney General Griggs Resigns Post.

Attorney General Griggs has sent to the President his formal announcement that he cannot continue in his present office after the close of this administration. His intentions have been well understood for months. The Attorney General is not a particularly rich man and, therefore, he long ago decided he could not continue the financial sacrifice involved in holding a Cabinet office with a beggarly salary beyond the end of the present term.

President McKinley announced to the Cabinet the decision of the Attorney General, which was, of course, accepted with genuine regret, as every one likes the brilliant New Jersey lawyer. It was intimated to the Cabinet that the President would be in no hurry to select a successor to Attorney General Griggs, and more particularly because there may be one or more vacancies when the Cabinet for the new administration is finally made up.

Something in the nature of a slight reorganization of the Cabinet is more than probable, and Secretary Hay and Secretary Root are generally understood contemplating a resignation at the close of the present administration. Neither one of them is particularly equipped for the work now from a physical standpoint, and it is more than likely the President will fill all the vacancies at once with proper regard for geographical and political necessities, and not attempt to look after one place at a time.

Root Approves Recommendations of Army Board.

Secretary Root has approved some of the recommendations made at the last session of the Army Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. One of the subjects which are yet to receive departmental action is the recommendation regarding the disappearing carriage system in use in the coast defenses. A difference of opinion among members of the board practically leaves the final decision with the Secretary of War.

The instructions which will govern the tests of field guns have been approved. The final changes are immaterial. It has been decided that the government shall supply powder for this test.

The Chief of Ordnance has been instructed to design a bore sight to be used on high-powered guns, those of eight, ten, and twelve inch caliber.

There is an allotment of ammunition for the test of the segmental wire gun. This is the ten-inch gun which was first built by the constructors of a test weapon and has been at Sandy Hook proving grounds awaiting trial for eight months. Before the gun was tried and during the war with Spain the War department contracted for twenty-five five-inch and twenty-five six-inch guns of this type. No material progress has been made since the trial of the second type of the five-inch gun was completed in August, 1899. The first type had already failed in its test. The trial of the ten-inch gun will naturally be awaited with much interest.

Authority has been given to use shields on the rapid fire guns. This recommendation of the board has no relation to the shields it is proposed to place on the eight, ten, and twelve inch guns.

Another recommendation of the board which has been approved by the Secretary of War is for a test of electrical power equipments for the manipulation of the high-powered guns. It is proposed to do away with hand power and employ the electrical devices. Two systems have been on trial at Fort Wadsworth during the last two years. Authority has now been granted to make further and more practical tests of both systems, which will be placed on guns at various posts so as to ascertain the influences of temperature and other conditions.

An important recommendation, approved by the Secretary, is that no additional disappearing carriages be constructed for mounting six-inch rapid-fire guns. These guns have been mounted on the Crozier-Buffington carriages. The mounts which are now under construction will be completed but no further mounts will be built. The guns probably will be placed on pedestal mounts. The same recommendation has been made in regard to the five-inch guns, which are mounted on balanced pillar mounts.

Offers Mrs. Roosevelt an Office.

There is a letter on its way to Mrs. Roosevelt inviting her to become a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, and now the speculation is whether she will accept the intended honor. The recent election determined the question as to whether she or Mrs. Bryan should be offered the position of President General, Mrs. Manning's eligibility to office terminating next February. If Mrs. Roosevelt should decline the honor on the ground of press of other duties the Daughters are prepared to elect a Vice President to relieve the President General of all official duties she is unable to attend to. This method was adopted when Mrs. Harrison did the honors of the society.

Prepare for W. C. T. U. Convention.

Members of the Woman's Christian Temperance union are still at work for the coming national convention and express themselves pleased with the present results. The first two days will be devoted to an executive meeting, while the open session will not be held until Dec. 3 and 4. Fifteen hundred delegates are expected.

General Harrison to Visit Washington.

General and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison will be in Washington the first week in December. General Harrison is a member of the General Assembly committee which will have in hand the work of revising the creed of the Presbyterian Church at its session in this city in the early part of December.

ROW OVER FRENCH GUN SECRET.

Revelations in Case Stir Up Trouble Between General Miles and Chief of Ordnance Buffington.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—This government is in possession of what purports to be the plans of the French field gun, which is asserted to be the best weapon of this kind in the world.

This has been doubted, inasmuch as the French government does not seem to be anxious about the matter. Nevertheless the members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications is so confident the plans are genuine it has recommended the construction of a test gun.

There is a lively row between General Miles, President of the board, and General Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, on account of the information supposed to have been obtained in Paris, and there promises to be an ugly scandal in the army growing out of it.

The controversy began on Sunday morning with the publication of a letter of an agent of the War department, the author of which is believed to be Captain Lewis, secretary of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. This letter related that the person writing it had, while in Paris, obtained accurate plans of the new French field gun, and these the writer offered to place at the disposal of the board if he was permitted to undertake the construction of a sample gun from the plans at the expense of the government. General Miles instituted an investigation to learn who was responsible for the disclosures. There were three copies of the letter—the original, in the files of the War department, one copy in possession of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and the third in the keeping of the Ordnance department of the army, of which General Buffington is the head.

General Miles, it is said, suspected General Buffington was the person who had made public the letter. There is considerable talk of General Miles demanding that General Buffington be court-martialed.

Old Feud Back of Trouble.

A controversy of some years' standing appears to be at the bottom of the whole difficulty. Once General Miles made a tour of inspection of the seacoast defenses. Upon his return to Washington he recommended to the board that no more disappearing gun carriages of the Buffington-Crozier type be erected, as this mount was obsolete. He also claimed the disappearing mounts had been abandoned by all European countries. General Miles recommended the adoption of the stationary mount, and his recommendation was concurred in by every member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, except General Buffington, who is one of the inventors of the disappearing gun carriages.

Fuel was added to the controversy when Captain Lewis, recently returned from Europe. He brought back information which materially strengthened General Miles in his position against the disappearing carriage. Captain Lewis found, as General Miles had said, Europe had abandoned the disappearing type of gun carriages and returned to the stationary mount. Thus General Miles and Captain Lewis agreed against the carriage invented in part by General Buffington, and this was naturally distasteful to the latter. It is current gossip in army circles that General Buffington determined to discredit Captain Lewis, who is believed to be the author of the confidential letter, which was given to the public.

Buffington May Make Denial.

When the department closed today General Buffington had not denied that he made the letter public, but it is said he has notified General Miles he would do so tomorrow.

Much of the trouble grows out of the constant friction between the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications and the Ordnance department, or bureau, of the army. When General Buffington was appointed Chief of Ordnance there was a scandal in the army over it, as his interest in the disappearing carriage was public, and since then it has been charged General Buffington was using his position to protect a device in which he had a financial interest. General Miles his repeatedly hinted General Buffington was influenced by personal financial considerations.

REPORTS ON INTERNAL REVENUE

Commissioner Wilson's Department Shows Collections Exceeded but Once in History of Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1900, shows a collection exceeded but once in the history of the bureau. The receipts were $295,316,107, being $10,316,107 in excess of the estimated amount, and $21,831,534 more than during the previous year. The percentage of cost of collection was 1.58, as against 1.68 for last year, being the smallest in the history of the internal revenue service. Commissioner Wilson estimates the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the current fiscal year will approximate $295,000,000. The receipts from the various sources during the year were:

	Receipts.	Increase.
Spirits	$109,868,817	$10,585,283
Tobacco	59,355,084	6,861,876
Fermented liquors	78,550,754	4,906,196
Oleomargarine	2,543,735	587,106
Filled cheese	17,084	*1,033
Other special taxes	4,315,640	405,960
Legacies, etc.	2,884,491	1,549,056
Schedules A and B	40,904,465	*2,873,455

*Decrease.

GILBERT PARKER'S FATHER DIES

Sire of Well Known Novelist Passes Away at Belleville, Ont., Aged 93 Years.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 16.—Joseph Parker, father of Gilbert Parker, the well-known novelist, died here today, aged 93 years.

When Dick Croker was poor
Dick Croker would wealthy be—

And when Dick Croker got all they had
Dick Croker—a saint was he!

GROWTH OF IOWA STEADY

POPULATION NOW IS 2,231,853, A GAIN OF 16 PER CENT.

Louisiana Breaks All Records During the Ten Years Since 1890 and Has 1,381,625 Residents — Hawaii Appears for the First Time in the United States Census Figures—Total of Inhabitants 154,001, of Whom 39,306 Are in Honolulu.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Iowa's population showed a much larger increase for the decade ending with 1900 than during the previous ten years. The population now is 2,231,853, as against 1,911,896 in 1890, an increase of 319,957, or 16.07 per cent.

The population by census years, showing the percentage of growth is as follows:

Census year.	Population.	Per cent increase.
1900	2,231,853	16.07
1890	1,911,896	17.68
1880	1,624,615	36.06
1870	1,194,020	76.91
1860	674,913	251.13
1850	192,214	345.85
1840	43,112	.....

Louisiana Breaks Records.

Louisiana broke all records in the growth of its population during the decade just ended. It is now 1,381,625, against 1,118,587 in 1890, an increase of 263,038, or 23.05 per cent.

The population by census years, showing the percentage of gain, is as follows:

Census years.	Population.	Percentage increase.
1900	1,381,625	23.05
1890	1,118,587	19.01
1880	939,946	29.31
1870	726,915	2.67
1860	708,002	36.74
1850	517,762	46.02
1840	352,411	63.35
1830	215,739	41.08
1820	152,923	99.75
1810	76,556	.....

Hawaii Makes Good Progress.

According to the official census returns, the population of Hawaii has increased considerably during the last four years. The population of the islands now is 154,001, as against 109,020 in 1896, an increase of 44,981, or 41.2 per cent.

The population by census years, showing the increase and decrease percentage, is as follows:

Census year.	Population.	Increase, per cent.
1900	154,001	41.2
1896	109,020	21.1
1890	89,990	11.6
1884	80,578	38.9
1878	57,985	1.9
1872	56,897	*9.6
1866	62,959	*9.6
1860	69,700	*4.7
1853	73,138	*13.1
1850	84,165	*22.4
1839	108,579	*16.6
1832	130,313	.....

*Decrease.

The first census of the Hawaiian Islands, taken in 1832, showed a population of 130,313, but each succeeding census up to and including 1872 showed a loss, the census returns in 1872 giving a population of only 56,897, representing a loss since 1832 of 73,416, or 56.3 per cent.

The census of 1878 showed only a slight increase over that of 1872, but during the next six years the population increased rapidly, and the census of 1884 showed a population of 80,578, or an increase since 1878 of nearly 39 per cent. From 1884 to 1890 the population of the islands increased 11.6 per cent, and from 1890 to 1896 21.1 per cent, giving a population in 1896 of 102,020. During the four years from 1896 to 1900 the percentage of increase has nearly doubled, the present census showing a population of 154,001, representing an increase over that reported in 1896 of 44,981, or 41.2 per cent. During the last ten years, from 1890 to 1900, or substantially the same interval as for the census of the United States proper, there has been an increase in population of 64,011, or 71.1 per cent.

Residents of Each Island.

The following table shows the population of the Hawaiian Islands, in detail by islands, as compared between 1896 and 1900, including the increase and percentage:

Islands.	1900.	1896.	Increase, per cent.
Hawaii	154,001	109,020	41.2
Hawaii Island	46,843	33,285	40.7
Kauai Island	20,562	15,228	35.0
Nihau	172	164	4.8
Maui Island	2,500	17,726	43.3
Molokai Island	2,508	2,307	3.8
Lanai Island	.....	105	45.5
Oahu Island	58,504	40,205	.....

The following shows the population of Hawaii by districts for 1900 and 1896:

Districts.	1900.	1896.
Island of Hawaii	46,843	33,285
Hamakua District	6,919	5,680
Hilo	19,781	12,978
Kau	3,854	2,908
North Kohala	4,366	4,125
North Kona	3,061	3,061
Puna	5,128	1,748
South Kohala	600	558
South Kona	2,372	2,327
Islands of Kauai and Nihau	20,734	15,392
Hanalei District	2,630	2,775
Kawaihau	3,220	2,762
Koloa	4,564	1,535
Lihue	4,434	3,425
Waimea	5,714	4,431
Island of Nihau	172	164
Island of Maui	25,416	17,726
Hana District	5,276	3,792
Lahaina	4,954	2,898
Makawao	7,236	5,904
Spreckelsville	965	.....
Wailuku	6,988	6,072
Islands of Molokai and Lanai	2,508	2,412
Island of Oahu	58,504	40,205
Ewa District	9,689	3,067
Waianae	1,008	1,281
Honolulu District, coextensive with Honolulu City	39,306	29,920
Koolauloa	1,372	1,835
Koolaupoko	2,844	2,753
Waialua	3,285	1,349

Honolulu the Only Real City.

Honolulu City is coextensive with the District of Honolulu, in Oahu Island, and is practically the only city in Hawaii. Its population by census years, showing the percentage of increase, is as follows:

Census years.	Population.	Increase, per cent.
1900	39,306	31.3
1896	29,920	30.6
1890	22,907	11.9
1884	20,487	45.1
1878	14,114	*4.9
1872	14,852	9.8
1866	13,521	.....

*Decrease.

SHOOT CRAPS; LOSE VOTES

KENTUCKY NEGROES ARRESTED AND HELD OVER ELECTION.

Plot Alleged to Engage Colored Men of Lexington in Dice Gambling in Order to Deprive Them of the Right of Suffrage—White Farmer and Two Africans Taken into Custody on Charge of Being Implicated in Conspiracy—Case in Federal Court.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Whether shooting craps is sufficient reason for keeping a negro from exercising his right of suffrage is a question the United States Court at Frankfort, Ky., will be called upon to decide.

At Lexington yesterday A. S. Thompson, a Bourbon County farmer, and George Leary and Sam Adams, negroes, were held in $1,000 bonds by Commissioner S. E. Hill charged with conspiring to prevent negroes from voting at the last election. They are accused of starting dice games just before election and conspiring to have the negroes who engaged in the games arrested so as to keep them away from the polls.

If crap shooting is a sufficient cause for disfranchising colored voters the race problem in Kentucky would be solved within a year. It is charged that Thompson, a Democratic political leader, realizing that to a citizen under the sixteenth amendment a crap game is like a candle to a moth, secured allies among the negroes of Lexington and started games in several parts of the town.

The rattle of the bones and the music of the "cum 'leven" attracted the attention of the colored population and the negroes swarmed into the games like bees.

Then, it is charged, just as the perspiring players were about to make a pass, the police raided the games and the players were dragged off to jail and held until after election.

The leaders of the opposite party, believing they had lost votes by the arrests, preferred charges against Thompson, Leary, and Adams. The colored men who lost their votes and, in many instances, their stakes in the crap games, were ready to testify that the arrests were prearranged.

The cases will be heard in the federal court at Frankfort the first Monday in January.

CHRIST ODENWALD IS FATALLY INJURED ON A GRADE CROSSING.

He Is Struck by a North-Bound Illinois Central Suburban Train at Seventy-fifth Street and Dies Later in St. Luke's Hospital.

Christ Odenwald, 56 years old, a German, was struck by a north-bound Illinois Central suburban train at Seventy-fifth street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Odenwald was going to his home in Dobson avenue. When he came to the Illinois Central railroad tracks he did not notice the approach of the suburban train until he was in the middle of the track.

The place where Odenwald was struck was about 100 feet from the Grand Crossing station and the train had slackened its speed. The pilot of the engine struck Odenwald and threw him to one side.

When picked up it was found that the man had sustained injuries to his head, hip, and shoulders, also being hurt internally. Odenwald was placed on an Illinois Central train and taken to St. Luke's Hospital. Soon after his arrival at the hospital he expired.

Odenwald lived at One Hundred and Thirteenth street and Michigan avenue and leaves a wife and three children.

REPUBLICANS LOSE IN HAWAII.

Native Vote Elects the Independent-Royalist Candidate as Delegate to United States Congress.

HONOLULU, Nov. 9 (via San Francisco, Nov. 16).—Robert W. Wilcox, the independent Royalist candidate, has been elected Hawaiian Delegate to Congress by a small majority over Samuel Parker, the Republican candidate. His strong vote among the natives in the outside districts carried the day against the whites and the intelligent native voters of the cities.

The result of the election produced much depression among all whites, as Wilcox was strongly opposed by Republicans and Democrats alike. His campaign was an anti-white canvass, with promises on the part of some of his campaign workers that if he were elected Queen Liliuokalani would be restored to the throne. The result of the vote shows the native bitterness over annexation to be still alive.

Republicans carried Honolulu and the Island of Oahu for Samuel Parker by 219 plurality, the Democratic candidate, Prince David Kawananakoa, receiving only about one-third as many votes as Parker. It is reported that ex-Queen Liliuokalani secretly threw her influence to Wilcox.

The independent native party has carried the House of Representatives by a large majority.

It is likely that Congress will be asked to establish some limitations upon the voting privilege. Many of the whites want a property qualification.

Scofield Will Not Welcome La Follette.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Governor Scofield will not be at the Capitol at Madison the first Monday in January to welcome Robert La Follette, the Governor-elect, who will be inaugurated that day. It is announced that Governor Scofield will leave the Capitol before Mr. La Follette will arrive. This is said to be due to bitter feeling.

HURLS AN AX AT KAISER.

INSANE WOMAN ATTACKS THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

While the Ruler Is Driving Through the Streets at Breslau an Ax or Short Hand Chopper Is Thrown from the Crowd — Missile Strikes the Carriage Without Injury to the Royal Occupant, Who Is Afterwards Loudly Cheered by the People.

BRESLAU, Nov. 16.—Emperor William was the object of an attempted outrage today which, however, failed. As he was driving in an open carriage to the Cuirassier Barracks, accompanied by the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, a woman in the crowd hurled an ax or hand chopper at the carriage. The rapidity with which the vehicle was passing saved its occupants. The ax, or hatchet, struck the carriage and fell to the ground. The woman was immediately arrested.

The woman's name is Selma Schnapke. She occupied a place in the front rank of the spectators, on the side farthest from the Emperor.

A crowd of people who witnessed the outrage threw themselves on his Majesty's assailant, but the prompt intervention of the police saved the woman from injury.

The assailant is a trades woman of Breslau. A provisional medical examination of the prisoner has been made and she has been pronounced to be insane.

While Emperor William was returning from the barracks to the railroad station he was cheered by immense crowds of people who were gathered along the route.

Kaiser Turns Pale.

According to most reports Emperor William did not notice the incident, but the Breslau Schlesische Morgen Zeitung says he saw what had happened and turned pale, but continued to greet the bystanders pleasantly. His Majesty was "apparently in a serious mood after the incident."

The entire Breslau garrison was immediately alarmed and drawn up in line on both sides of the route which the Emperor took in returning from the barracks to the depot after luncheon.

Had the Ax in Court.

All accounts agree that the woman is demented. It seems that she appeared this morning in the Breslau court in lunacy proceedings against herself, carrying an ax, which did not attract special attention. The case being postponed, she went directly to see the procession, carrying the ax under her cloak.

There is considerable conflict in the various reports of the incident. Some say that the ax, or hatchet, which was sharply ground, struck a spoke in the hind wheel and then fell. Another report says the woman stooped to try to get the ax again.

When arrested and on the way to the police station she repeatedly exclaimed:

"He ordered me to do it! He ordered me to do it!"

PROGRESS OF CZAR'S ILLNESS.

Dispatches from European Capitals Fail to Agree Over Seriousness of the Emperor's Condition.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune by Arthur L. Clarke.]

LONDON, Nov. 17, 3 a. m.—A satisfactory idea of the Czar's illness is still unobtainable from the many news sources drawn upon by the London press. St. Petersburg dispatches say the patient is holding his own, that he passed a comfortable night, and that his general condition is satisfactory. But the bulletins, which in most quarters are regarded as a sure sign of anxiety on the part of the court physicians, continue.

One continental correspondent is undertaking to minimize the importance of the bulletins by saying that according to the etiquette of the Russian court there should be no bulletins, and that the etiquette is relaxed now simply because the Czar is by marriage a grandson of Queen Victoria and an ally of France.

Nothing more is said this morning of the poisoning theory, and but two of the many dispatches from the continental capitals contain news which might be construed as indicating that the Czar is in grave danger.

Czarowitz Starts Today.

One of these is from Copenhagen to the effect that the Czarowitz has made all arrangements to start for Russia tomorrow. This straw is significant largely from the fact that it has repeatedly been asserted that the Grand Duke Michael would remain with the Dowager Empress at Fredensborg unless the Czar's illness took a turn for the worse.

The other is a Vienna dispatch saying that while the Czar is cheerful he is fully aware that his dangerous malady may end fatally and has given full directions as to what shall be done in such an event. His brother Michael will become regent until it is known whether the child the Czarina expects in the spring is a male or female. If a male the Czarowitz will remain regent until his nephew becomes 21. If a female Michael is to be crowned Czar.

Nicholas, it is said, even gave a message for Michael in case his illness should end fatally before his brother arrives.

LIFE PRISON FOR TUAN.

CHINESE PRINCE DEGRADED BY AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

Minister Wu at Washington Receives Official Notice That Nine of the Nobles and Princes Responsible for the Anti-Foreign Uprising Are to Be Severely Punished by Imprisonment for Life, Deprivation of Rank, or Exile to Far Frontiers.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—Minister Wu has received from Director General Sheng the following cablegram, which he communicated to Secretary Hay today:

"An imperial decree of Nov. 13 deprives Prince Tuan and Prince Chwang of their ranks and offices and orders them to be imprisoned for life; Prince Yih and Secondary Prince Ying to be imprisoned; Secondary Prince Lien to be deprived of his rank; Duke Ian and Ying Nien to be degraded in rank; Kang Yi, being dead, no penalty can be imposed upon him; Chao Shu Chiao to be degraded, but retained in office; and Yu Hsien to be exiled to the farthest boundary."

Is a Severe Penalty.

The Chinese officials mentioned in the decree are among the highest in China, and comprise most, if not all, of those against whom the powers demanded rigorous punishment.

Prince Tuan stands at the head of the anti-foreign and Boxer movement, and the judgment of life imprisonment is the most severe thus far given to any of the leaders responsible for the trouble. From a Chinese standpoint it is an extreme penalty to a Prince of the blood.

The others mentioned were Tuan's active associates, and two of them were specifically mentioned for punishment, along with Tuan, in Secretary Hay's note of Oct. 3.

As the Ministers at Pekin also have been considering the question of punishments, it will develop speedily, when they lay their demands before the Chinese envoys, whether the edict of the Chinese Emperor gives punishments which are regarded as adequate to fit the crimes.

Bars Tuan's Son from Throne.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A news agency dispatch from Shanghai, referring to the alleged new imperial edict, depriving Princes Tuan and Chwang of all rank and offices and handing them over to the Imperial Clan Court for close confinement pending further punishment, says the punishment of Prince Tuan means that his son, the heir apparent, can never be Emperor.

The edict also makes the early opening of formal peace negotiations probable.

SEES MENACE TO THE EMPIRE.

Lord Rosebery, Installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, Foreshadows a Contest for England.

GLASGOW, Nov. 16.—The Earl of Rosebery was installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University today. His rectorial address, on the subject of "The British Empire," was a stirring appeal to the race to realize its responsibilities and to prepare to fight for its existence.

Never, said his Lordship, did the empire so urgently require the strenuous support of its subjects, because there was a disposition abroad to challenge both its naval and its commercial supremacy.

The twentieth century, he declared, would be a period of keen, intelligent, and almost fierce international competition, more probably in the arts of peace even than in the arts of war.

Therefore, he added, it was necessary to undertake periodical stock-taking, to remodel the state machinery and educational methods, and to become more businesslike and thorough as warriors, merchants, and statesmen.

America's Escape from Empire.

Lord Rosebery asserted that but for the small incident of the acceptance of a peerage the empire might have been incalculably greater. Had the elder Pitt, when he became first Minister, not left the House of Commons he would probably have retained his sanity and authority, and he would have prevented or suppressed the reckless budget of Townshend, induced George III. to listen to reason, introduced representatives of America into Parliament, and preserved the thirteen colonies to the British crown.

"Is it fanciful to dwell for a moment on what might have happened?" continued Lord Rosebery. "The reform bill of 1832 would probably have been passed much earlier, for the new blood of America would have burst the old vessels of the constitution.

"And, at last, when the Americans became a majority of the seats, the empire would, perhaps, have been moved solemnly across the Atlantic and Britain would have become a historical shrine, the European outpost of the world empire.

Bitter Memories Effaced.

"Our conceptions can scarcely picture the procession across the Atlantic of the greatest sovereign and the greatest fleet in the universe. Ministers, governments, and Parliament departing solemnly for another hemisphere.

"America would have hung on to the skirts of Britain and pulled her back out of European complications. She would have profoundly affected her foreign policy in the direction of peace, and her influence on her domestic policy would have been scarcely less potent. Probably she would have appeased and even contented Ireland.

"On the other hand, the American yearning for liberty would have taken a different form, would have blended with other traditions and floated into other molds.

"To secure that priceless boon I could be satisfied to see the British federal Parliament sitting in Columbia territory."

Rosebery May Again Lead.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 3 a. m.—This morning the Daily Chronicle announces that the invitation which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in his speech at Dundee on Thursday extended to Lord Rosebery to resume the leadership of the whole party was made with the concurrence of its principal members. "It may be taken for granted," says the Daily Chronicle, "that this will be put in a shape still more formal and deliberate before the February session of Parliament, if not immediately, by the summoning of a meeting of the party for this purpose, and that he will receive an invitation from a party practically unanimous."

FRENCH SAY SECRET IS SAFE.

General Andre Says Gun Promised to United States Is Not the New Model.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune by Grace Corneau.]

PARIS, Nov. 16.—General Andre denies that the army gun which an American has proposed to construct for the United States is the French field gun. He says the investigations since the rumor started have proved that it is not the same gun, and that precautions will be taken in the future to prevent any one learning the secret. General Porter, on the other hand, says he has no fund for a spy system in France, and that any information he wants he can get openly.

SEES STRIFE IN CENTURY'S DAWN.

Cardinal Vaughan Draws a Gloomy Conclusion from Present Outlook.

UNREST IS UNIVERSAL.

Declares Rival Nations Are Provoking Each Other to Conflict.

ONLY HOPE IS IN HOLY SEE.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune by Arthur L. Clarke.]

LONDON, Nov. 17, 3 a. m.—In an opinion of Cardinal Vaughan the twentieth century will dawn on a world badly out of joint and sick unto death. This and other equally pessimistic statements form the major part of an address issued by the Cardinal yesterday in reference to the pilgrimage to Rome next month. The Cardinal declares:

"In the present condition of society the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See is absolutely necessary for good government of the church and men's souls. The sense of uncertainty and unrest is universal. Races are exasperated against races. Rival nations have provoked each other to strife by gibes and insults, and men are asking whose influence is to dominate mankind when Asia is armed like ourselves? Will the heathen races prevail against Christian?

Greed of the Nations.

"Envy, jealousy, hatred, desires for revenge, avarice, greed of power and influence have broken out among the nations like a plague of vices that threaten to destroy them. Remedies have been applied, but remedies are worthless.

"The nations called a conference for peace, but excluded the Pope. They have forged weapons of destruction, established compulsory education without religion, preached the gospel of commerce, of the 'open door,' and 'spheres of influence,' and then dispatched armies to fight the people.

"They have dug passionately into the bowels of the earth for more and more of the precious metals, yet taxation is increased and wants multiplied, and there is a chaos of conflicting cries, but no common agreement."

Another Chamberlain Story.

Still another theory, less sensational than most of the others, but perhaps nearer the truth, is now advanced to explain the sudden visit of Joseph Chamberlain to the Mediterranean. Lord Salisbury, tired of Liberal insinuations that he is under the thumb of the Colonial Secretary, and disgusted with the practically empty defense made by the Chamberlains to the accusation that they had been using their official positions for the furtherance of the business interests of Chamberlain père, proposed to prove who is the real Premier. His first move was the making up of the new ministry without consulting the Colonial Secretary's wishes. His second was the shifting of Chamberlain's son Austin to an office where he has less chance to divert the profits of government contracts to his own pockets.

It was a hard pill for the man who confidently expects to succeed to the Premiership to swallow, so he took to the sea.

Austin Chamberlain's new office, a financial Secretary of the Treasury, pays $10,000 a year, a salary twice the stipend of the civil Lord of the Admiralty, but it leaves him without influence in government contracts.

Honors for Roberts.

Gossips say the latest slate for war honors gives Lord Roberts a dukedom, Sir Redvers Buller a peerage, Lord Kitchener a G. C. B., and Baden-Powell a K. C. B. These recommendations, it is asserted, have been decided upon for submission to the Queen.

BOER TRIBUTE TO A HERO.

Kruger's Granddaughter Visits the Family Graves of the French General Who Died in Transvaal.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune by Grace Corneau.]

PARIS, Nov. 16.—At Marseilles today Mme. Eloff, President Kruger's granddaughter, gave touching evidence that the Boers are not ungrateful to the volunteers who fought for them. Without ostentation she went to St. Pierre Cemetery, where the wife and children of General Villebois-Mareuil are buried, and laid flowers on their graves. Returning to the hotel she received Captain Ricardi, one of the bravest officers of the volunteer corps, who came from Haly to see her.

Mme. Eloff spoke with enthusiasm of the bravery of the volunteers and mentioned the Chicago Irish-Americans in particular, saying she did not know what her people would have done without the Red Cross corps, who cared for the wounded.

Boers Will Never Surrender.

Asked if General Botha would surrender, she said:

"No, never. Even if he does, De Wet will never give in while there is a living Boer. The fighting will go on. The Boers have plenty of arms, ammunition, and food. The Boers fight with a handful of meal to sustain them. Our losses so far have been only a little over 2,000 men.

"My grandfather is full of hope. He comes to Europe as the chief of a State. He is still the President of a fighting nation. It is not true that my grandfather is unpopular. His people love him and begged him to come to Europe to try and obtain intervention. I cannot believe we will lose our country. There is still justice in the world.

"The way Boer farms have been burned and Boer women thrust over the frontier without money or clothes is terrible. Many families have been separated. Every one in Pretoria is compelled to go to bed at 7 o'clock. No one is allowed on the streets. Boers are thrust into prison on the slightest pretext.

"My grandfather saved all the Transvaal documents. Nothing is left at Pretoria."

Marseilles Already Crowded.

Marseilles resembles the city of Rennes during the Dreyfus case. Journalists from all the world swarm the hotels. Michael Davitt, formerly a member of the English Parliament, arrived tonight to meet President Kruger. Many prominent Nationalist leaders are also there.

The Marseilles City Council at its meeting today asked Mayor Flaissieres if he would go to meet Kruger. The Mayor replied that while he had great admiration for the Boers, he was a friend of the French ministry, and that the latter requested him not to meet Kruger, therefore he would not go. The City Council, after a heated discussion, voted its approval of the Mayor's decision.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Marion Crawford's New Romance.

"In the Palace of the King." A love story of old Madrid. By Marion Crawford. Illustrated. The Macmillan company.

ADMIRERS of Marion Crawford will find new cause for enthusiasm when they read "In the Palace of the King." It is written with a lighter and truer touch than his "Via Crucis," and its movement is more swift and dramatic. It confirms Mr. Crawford's title to be known as a master of plot, and it proves that he can be at his best even when he ventures beyond his familiar Italy. It is a historical love story of old Madrid in the time of the King Philip II. of infamous memory, and its hero is the chivalric Don John of Austria, the King's half brother.

Georg Ebers wrote a historical romance shortly before his death, entitled "Barbara Blomberg," reciting the sad love tale of the daughter of a German burgher and the Emperor Charles V. It was a dull and prosy tale, but those who read it will find in Mr. Crawford's new romance a brilliant sequel to it, for Don John of Austria was the child of that union. The story opens at the dramatic moment when Don John is returning from a brilliant campaign against the Moors in the south of Spain, and when the whole land is ringing with his praises. The people idolize him and the fact stirs the jealousy of Philip.

Among those who watch Don John's triumphal entry into Madrid is Dolores de Mendoza, one of the Queen's maids of honor, and the story is the recital of the loves and troubles of Dolores and Don John. Dolores is a charming and lovable character, altogether worthy of the chivalrous devotion of her royal lover. Through the high romantic coloring of the tale her beautiful character and that of Don John stand out in clear and fascinating outlines. By the magic of his art as a story-teller Mr. Crawford compels the reader to follow the fate and fortunes of these and other characters with palpitating interest. He wastes no time in trying to recreate history, but puts his reader into the midst of those bygone scenes and makes him live in them. Every character in the book is alive.

The whole action of the story takes place in a single afternoon and night, but that brief space is crowded with the events of an intricate plot. Intrigue, love, hatred, passion, loyalty, baseness, and devotion are mingled in the rapidly shifting scenes. Mendoza, the stern old soldier, with his Roman virtue and his almost fanatical devotion to the King, is a memorable figure, and Dolores is a daughter worthy of him. How unworthy Philip was of such devotion Mr. Crawford illustrates in some scenes of stirring dramatic intensity. Against the dark background of Philip's corrupt court the idealized characters of Don John, of Dolores, and of old Mendoza are depicted with the skill of a practiced artist. Don John is represented as a Sir Galahad of knightly honor, and the story brings back the great days of Spain, while at the same time it exhibits the seeds of decay in characters such as the cruel Philip.

Mendoza is opposed to his daughter's marriage with Don John and locks her in her room. How the girl escapes with the help of her blind sister, and how she comes to be hidden in one of Don John's rooms need not be told here. Things reach their highest dramatic intensity when Philip and Don John have an angry interview in an adjoining room, and Philip finally draws his sword and strikes down his brother. While he is still standing over the bleeding body, Mendoza enters, and his exalted ideas of loyalty lead him at once to offer to assume the guilt of the crime and to suffer the consequences in order to save the King. That such an action should seem quite natural on his part is only one of the many proofs of Mr. Crawford's skill as a romancer.

No sooner has Mendoza begun to play his fatal and Quixotic rôle than his daughter, having went out her heart on the body of her fallen lover, rushes to the rescue of her father with an equally Quixotic sacrifice. Then comes a fine scene, in which the girl holds the haughty and selfish King in her power and forces him to sign her father's release. It is all highly romantic and improbable, but it seems intensely real so long as one is under the novelist's spell. There is much more of the story, but it is not necessary to tell more here. It is enough to say that the exciting drama ends happily, and that the book leaves the impression of extreme delicacy and beauty of artistic workmanship.

With all the romantic exaggeration of passion and of coloring that go to the making of this romance, its characters are human and alive, convincing. This is only another way of saying that its author knows the human heart. The emotions and acts ascribed to his characters are as essentially true as those of the most punctilious realist. They are colored and exaggerated to suit the romantic nature of the tale and to please the taste of readers who like their fiction in that form, but the historic impressions and the insight into human nature obtained from such a book are essentially true. There is little historical matter in the book, but one of its effects on the reader is to inspire a desire to know more about the real history of Spain in the great but infamous days of Philip, the King who gave his name to the Philippines, whose power was felt around the globe, and who met defeat at the hands of little Holland.

Mr. Crawford always tells a story for the story's sake, with no pretense at a polished literary style, yet with full command of clear and flowing English of the purest sort. These characteristics in the present novel are supplemented with an artistic draping of romance that suits the subject admirably. "In the Palace of the King" will please everybody who likes a lively and beautiful story.

Mr. Hewlett's Poetic Romance.

"The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay." By Maurice Hewlett. The Macmillan company.

The romantic devotion of a pair of royal lovers is the theme of Maurice Hewlett's latest poetic tale. One might find in such a subject but the mildest historical interest did not the author's rich imagery and his robust sensuousness invest these figures with glowing life, and make them glorious figures moving among sumptuous scenes. The lovers are the Count of Poictou, afterwards King Richard of England, and Jehane Saint-Pol, "Jehane of the Fair Girdle," so called by her lovers and friends, "to whom for a matter of two years this hot-colored, tallest, and coldest of the Angevins had been light of the world." Over the beauties and graces of this emerald-eyed and "hot-haired" lady the author lingers as fondly and as exultingly as her lover, and he has succeeded in producing an exquisitely beautiful portrait.

As for Richard, the man who played with danger "as a cat with whirling leaves," he is best described in the words of his friend, the Abbot Milo: "He was a religious man, a pious man, the hottest fighter with the coolest judgment of any I have ever known; a great lover of one woman. He might have been a happy man if she had been let have her own way. But he thwarted her; he played with her heart-whole love, blew hot and cold; neither let her alone nor clove to her through all. So she had to pay."

The way in which Jehane paid, the noble heights of self-renunciation to which she attained—these are the theme of the story. But plot is nothing without the poetry that dignifies it. Jehane realizes that King Richard is not for her, that he must look higher, and so she puts him from her and binds herself to another infatuated lover, Gilles de Gurdun. Richard, "never truly her lover until he might love her no more," acquiesces in this arrangement, and himself bestows the lady's hand upon the exulting Gilles. But here we are made to see the unstable character of this royal hero. He has said "yea," but he cannot abide by his own decree, cannot bear to see another get what was once his. So at the last moment he carries off the bride by main force, "and his own nuptials are played to a steel undertone."

Yet still Jehane persists in her renunciation, in face of all the honors that the fiery Richard heaps upon her. It is too late to save her honor, but to this woman honor is but a small thing compared to her love, or, rather, it is honor enough to have been loved by this great hero. And so again she puts Richard from her, connives at his marriage with a Spanish Princess, "Frozen Heart," and offers in prayer the sacrifice of everything but the memory of her love. She even attains to greater heights, the heights to which only a novelist can carry a heroine—the sacrifice of herself to the King's enemy.

It is a rarified atmosphere that one breathes throughout the tale, in spite of the sensuous strain and the poetic bluntness that is given to physical facts. Deprived of all the royal trappings, the tragic accompaniments of war, it is the simple story of a woman's love and of the supreme acts of unselfishness to which this love can attain. But, whether Mr. Hewlett is writing of royal lovers or of those who dwell in forests of his own fancy, his style and his diction are eminently suggestive of purple and fine linen.

More About the "Stickit Minister."

"The Stickit Minister's Wooing." By S. R. Crockett. Doubleday & McClure.

In this collection of short stories Mr. Crockett has returned to the well loved manner of his popular "Stickit Minister." The minister himself makes a final appearance in the first story. We find him sitting before a "register grate," a plaid over his knees, the Bible and his knitting close at hand. The minister is dying, but he has strength for one more service, and when he braves the night air in order to compel his drunken doctor brother to go to the children of his old sweetheart he performs this service at the cost of his own life.

There are many other woolings recorded—straightforward woolings on the part of the men and patient waitings on the part of the women, and for the most part the endings are happy. Sometimes the blissful ending is withheld, as in the case of Jemimi Girnigo, the botanizing spinster, who belatedly fell in love with her father's assisting clergyman, Gibby the Eel, and whose heroic act of devotion is recorded in "The Gate of the Upper Garden." The "Suit of Bottle Green" was worn by another self-sacrificing worshiper of a young minister, only in this case the sacrifice was fittingly rewarded. "The Hemple's Love Story" is the tale of a high-spirited, scornful young woman, who sought a situation as governess, and who found, after the fashion of governesses, a husband.

In "Peterson's Patient" we meet a heroine of the same stamp who in this case came upon the husband that was to be when she innocently sought bird's eggs. "The Beadle and Martyr" was one Willie McNair, who cleaned up the kirk after services and whose contempt for womenkind was much strengthened by such duties. For Willie found that many flippant young women were in the habit of expressing their earthly affections by means of "conversation lozengers" during services when they should have been concerned with more spiritual communings. Willie was fond of alluding to his own wife as one who was a model of her kind and who was above wearing "gumfloo'ers" and other such abominations on her bonnet. But it was discovered that these allusions were but made out of a spirit of pride and that the boasting beadle was tied to a drunken spouse.

Mere sketches these stories are, with a glint of humor or a vein of tragedy to bring them home to the reader. Sometimes they do not ring true and one is inclined to question whether even among such simple folks the course of love and of life runs so smoothly. But putting aside this skepticism the tales have an unmistakable and homely charm.

South Sea Island Stories.

"The Queen Versus Billy." By Lloyd Osborne. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The views of life in the South Sea Islands presented by Mr. Osborne in the nine stories of this volume prove the author to be thoroughly acquainted with the social conditions in that part of the world. The stories also show a deep insight into the character of the people, and a fine appreciation of the sentimental side of their life. These qualities, together with a good literary style, make the book exceedingly entertaining. The stories for the most part are founded upon some relation between the native and the wayfaring sailor, trader, or tourist. The devotion and fidelity of the native, and the gratitude or ingratitude of the white man furnish many beautiful and touching episodes.

None of the stories is a better example of this than the first, which gives the book its title. It tells of the arraignment of the native boy, Billie, for the murder of a trader. Billie is captured and brought aboard the ship, where his trial takes place, and he is condemned to die, although Facey, who was appointed by the Captain to defend him, pleaded his case nobly. The sentence was to be executed the next time the ship touched this particular island, and in the meantime Billie was to remain a prisoner on board. No one foresaw how the boy was to creep into the hearts of every one, from Captain down, and as the day approached when the ship must return gloom pervaded every corner of the ship. Each man talked privately to Billie, trying to induce him to deny the charge brought against him, but in vain. Then the Captain tried in the most unblushing way to lose him or leave him at every place where they stopped, but Billie clung to the ship like a barnacle until the Captain could not in conscience remain longer away from the scene of the crime; and then discipline had to be observed and the boy was shot.

The stories are all unique and could happen nowhere outside those islands, yet each is in some way an expression of human nature and so is full of appeal. The tales are all effectively written.

Brief Mention.

"The Situation in China," by Robert E. Speer (Revell), reveals signs of too hasty preparation to be of much value to the student of the Eastern situation. The subject is not thoroughly digested, and as a result the reader is apt to be more mystified than enlightened on the real condition of affairs. A good statement is made of the Chinese mind: There is nothing else on earth like that mind, so full of distortions, of atrophies, of abnormalities, of curious twists and deficiencies."

Patterson Du Bois, a writer of wide knowledge of and rare sympathy with children, has collected over 200 of his editorial notes, contributed during several years to the Sunday School Times, and Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have published them under the name of "Chat-Wood," a title which the author takes a page or more to explain. As "twigs for kindling a fire" these epigrams will be welcome at many a fireside. They are not merely bright and sometimes witty, but are strikingly suggestive. Shams, excuses, and shoddy have no place in the atmosphere of this little book.

Charles H. Ham, who was one of the first advocates of manual training in our public schools, has just brought out through the American Book company the third edition of his valuable treatise on the training of the hand in education, under the title of "Mind and Hand." The book not only gives a detailed description of the various laboratory class processes in an ordinary three years' course of study but also an exhaustive argument in support of manual training, together with a brief sketch of the history of its growth in the last few years. There is an appendix, giving lists of institutions in which the subject is taught, and a valuable index.

"Social and Imperial Life of Great Britain" (Dutton) by Kenelm D. Cotes is a well printed volume of nearly 700 pages. It has an ample sounding and somewhat portentous title. The table of contents covers twenty-five pages. The index, in fine type, occupies thirty-one pages. The author has evidently been a wide reader. The law of association of ideas in his own mind is perfectly fancy-free. It brooks no let nor hindrance. The distinctive quality, however, is that it is almost completely destitute of any law of coherent consecutiveness. The whole contents might be shaken up in a basket without essential disturbance as to order; only this is not to be taken as implying that the book does not abound in highly interesting pieces of varied information. And the reader cannot be too thankful for the index, which shows him just where to find the needle in the haymow.

A new edition of Hamilton Wright Mabie's "Essays on Books and Culture" (Dodd-Mead) is a welcome evidence that the taste for good things is not extinct. "There cannot be too many lovers of the best things in these pessimistic days," says Mr. Mabie, "when to have the power of loving anything is beginning to be a rare gift." He uses the word "love" in connection with books advisedly; it is an attitude which implies more intimacy and receptivity than the purely critical temper. One of the wisest of modern readers, declares the author, has said that the most important characteristic of the real critic is the ability to admire greatly, and "there is but a short step between admiration and love." In those who are without this grand passion and have not that still better thing, culture, Mr. Mabie's book is calculated to inspire a longing for both of these blessings.

Two new farces by William D. Howells furnish the salt for the regular literary dietary of the season. In one of these, "The Smoking Car," the salt is somewhat lacking in savor, is a little flat and tasteless. To be sure, the situation is ridiculous enough, for one of Mr. Howells' inconsequential feminine creations leaves her baby with our old friend Roberts in a smoking car. Of course there is much confusion and consternation resulting from this act, especially when another old friend, Campbell, arrives to throw suspicion upon the designs of the mother. Then when the wives of these gentlemen have presented themselves, and plans of adoption are formulated the innocent mother makes her appearance. "The Indian Giver" is another of Mr. Howells' sweetly unreasonable women. She is a young widow, who has ressolved to bestow her expected lover upon her guest, Miss Roberta Lawrence. This young lady enters into the plan with assumed alacrity, and begs to know whether Jim is punctilious about drinking. Mrs. Inglehardt is obliged to own that she fears that Jim doesn't care about women's dress, whereupon the roguish Roberta declares: "Then he is the most dangerous kind. He'll not see anything, but he'll feel everything. I shall have to dress at his nerves." The way in which Mrs. Inglehardt laid her palpable trap and her manner of falling into it herself are described with the author's old delightfully spontaneous humor. "The Indian Giver" is by far the better of the two farces. The two little volumes are published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

PRICES ON THE UP GRADE

DUN'S REVIEW FINDS STAPLES ON A FIRMER BASIS.

Small Stocks on Hand and Reordering Is General—Iron and Steel Are Active, with Quotations Higher than Expected — Cold Weather Helps Business, the Demand for Heavy Clothing and Shoes Increasing—Wheat Flurry Proves Temporary.

New York, Nov. 16.—R. G. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

"Prices of commodities advance almost without exception, and all the changes in manufactured goods are in the direction of firmer quotations. The smallness of stocks of goods carried is a feature of our reports from most of the leading centers. Scarcity of labor gives manufacturers in the middle States great concern.

"Activity at iron and steel mills steadily increases and there is an equally uniform advance in quotations. The gain has been more general this week than at any previous time this season, pig iron moving up 25 cents a ton, and corresponding gains appearing in bars, billets, plates, and structural materials generally. Instead of the recent agitation for cheaper steel rails, there is now talk of an advance to $28, owing to the farther rise in steel billets. Orders come forward in the best volume since last spring, when there was severe inflation of prices, and requests for quick delivery are general.

Activity in the Iron Market.

"The report of pig iron production on Nov. 1 by the Iron Age shows a weekly capacity of only 215,304 tons, the smallest since September, 1898, but the reduction of 20,000 tons from Oct. 1 in furnace stocks is most encouraging. These figures, with the activity in all branches of the industry, indicate that there will be no farther reduction in output, but the December statement probably will show more than 200 furnaces in blast.

"Packer hides at Chicago have ceased to advance, but remain firm at top figures, and country hides made farther gains. Tanners are not buying eagerly, and offerings are also moderate. Leather quotations are only slightly altered, while most grades are steady at former figures. Belting butts have advanced sharply. Boot and shoe manufacturers are still unable to secure any advance in quotations, although they are attempting to raise lists 2½ cents. Local jobbers are well supplied, but more seasonable weather has stimulated retail trade.

"Textile industries are rather quiet, although heavyweight goods move more freely with the lower temperature. Woolen manufacturers are not yet seeking raw material in great quantity, and wool is not changed in price. Sales at the three chief Eastern markets have again increased, while Western consigners still insist that commission men shall not accept lower bids.

Wheat Flurry Is Temporary.

"A temporary flurry in the wheat market on Monday took the December option above 80 cents. It was regretted in Wall street operators were turning their attention to grain. Publication of the usual weekly statistics had a depressing effect, however, particularly the enormous exports from Russia, which were a contradiction of earlier statements that the crop was short in northern Europe. Liverpool selling was large, and realizing soon made a decline of over two cents, which exceeded the previous advance.

"The much-discussed advance in meats at Chicago was not heavy, but scarcity of first quality fresh eggs has brought high prices. Cotton rose slightly. Exports to Great Britain continue heavy, even at prices two cents higher than a year ago. Total cotton shipments in October were raised at $60,-391,107, exceeding all records, and showing a gain of 200 per cent over the previous month.

"Failures for the week were 217 in the United States, against 219 last year, and 33 in Canada, against 20 last year."

As Viewed by Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"The tonic effect of seasonably cold weather again is testified to by reports from practically all markets of a brisk demand for winter clothing and footwear. This, in turn, is reflected in increased reorders from Western, Northwestern, and Southern jobbers and a perceptible improvement in tone of wholesale trade at the East, which hopes to participate later in the trade flowing from existing good consumptive demand.

"The renewed advance in cotton, another result of cold weather, has proved a stimulus to Southern trade, and also made cotton goods agents and manufacturers rather indifferent to new business offered at old rates. What looked like an improvement in wool demand and prices seems to have received a temporary setback from the failure of a large commission-house with woolen mill connections.

"Railway returns continue favorable; the demand for iron and steel is expanding and prices are hardening; labor is exceptionally well employed; anthracite coal mining operations have been practically resumed, and ruling prices for that product seem assured.

"New records of export trade are presented and the excess of outward trade is assuming phenomenal proportions. The market for cereals is a dragging one, with price changes few and of little importance, but stock speculation, though quieter than of late, is strong and confident in tone. Reflection of the late enormous business in this line is found in unprecedented bank clearings, totals eclipsing even the large totals of the year 1899.

Iron and Steel Demand Good.

"The strength of prices is still most manifest in iron and steel, demand for which continues large, both for crude and finished materials. The action of the billet pool in advancing prices is claimed to have checked demand. Pig iron also has been affected by efforts to advance Bessemer pig, but, though not so active as last week, is strong and higher at the West, while firm and tending upward at the South. Stocks are estimated to have decreased 50,000 tons in October. In finished material the activity is most marked and mills are generally well supplied with orders and indifferent to future business at present rates.

"A fair business is doing in rails at the West and $28 per ton is the price talked of. The railways are free buyers of cars and other material, and structural material tends upward, although the intention of beam manufacturers to advance prices is not confirmed. The awarding of the government contract for armor plate at $425 per ton will swell the output of the steel industry by $15,000,000. Hardware is in improved distribution at nearly all points, and tin is higher in sympathy with another advance at London.

"Among the textiles cotton is notable for one-quarter cent advance on the week, due to killing frost having terminated further growth. Estimates of the crop average about 10,250,000 bales, but the advance has been arrested toward the close by rumors that Ellison will issue a reduced estimate of consumption. Argentine wheat crop damage has figured largely among the supporting influences of the wheat market, but liquidation by tired bulls has been a restraining influence. Late reports indicate damage mentioned is slight. Cash corn, as heretofore, has continued quite strong on small stocks and good demand.

Weather Helps Many Lines.

"Cold weather has been the stimulus to the butter market, and the advance in ten days has been fully four cents per pound. Among the articles declining might be mentioned flour, on slack demand; coffee, and petroleum. The distribution of shoes has been better than for some time past, and Eastern manufacturers have advanced prices five cents per pair. Leather has been active East and West, and hides are firm.

"Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 4,062,000 bushels, against 3,535,507 bushels last week, 4,540,007 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 5,079,141 bushels in 1898, 6,653,792 bushels in 1897, and 3,937,233 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 71,474,091 bushels, against 81,770,865 bushels last season and 83,299,357 bushels in 1898-'99.

"Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,976,914 bushels, against 3,287,627 bushels last week, 4,603,718 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,531,724 bushels in 1898, 3,200,790 in 1897, and 2,975,721 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 64,644,993 bushels, against 88,026,965 bushels last season and 56,828,916 bushels in 1898-'99.

"Failures for the week in the United States number 227, as against 161 last week, 199 in this week a year ago, 229 in 1898, 235 in 1897, and 308 in 1896. Canadian failures number 27, against 17 last week, 19 in this week a year ago, 24 in 1898, 31 in 1897, and 47 in 1896."

Stocks Active, but Declining.

Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

"Stock market activity has been on a falling scale this week, and the transactions, though still large, have lost the marks of an excited speculative spirit which prevailed after the election. On Monday last the transactions at the New York Stock Exchange rose to 1,700,000 shares, an unprecedented figure, but for the first time since Wednesday, Nov. 7, it was evident that the selling was greater than the buying. Heavy profit taking was the main cause for the outpouring of stocks, though the professionals were to some extent sellers for short account.

"The industrials, which at the close of last week had begun to take the lead and to show large rises, were the chief sufferers, their decline being accelerated by the fact that rates of interest for money assumed a harder tone, particularly where industrial stocks figured to any extent as collateral. The firmness of money, in fact, seemed to influence the entire stock list, and the realising sales were on a much larger scale, while the buying power was materially reduced, except at concessions.

"The largest recessions on Monday afternoon and Tuesday were in the industrials, but there were no serious drops, save in the case of the American Linseed company stocks, which were affected by preliminary advices that the dividend on the preferred shares would be passed, an event which actually transpired on Thursday.

Railroad List Holds Its Own.

"The railroad list, however, felt the effect of profittaking for a time, and prices were generally somewhat lower, although at the depression good buying was seen, and the standard railroad stocks, after holding their ground at the slightly lower level, became strong again and tended to advance under the lead of Pennsylvania, Northern Pacific, the coal stocks, and other prominent favorites.

"In these movements rumors of pending deals, such as one of a possible acquisition of Jersey Central by the Pennsylvania and other trunk line interests, played a leading part. The dissolution of the Northern Pacific voting trust was accompanied by reports that a combination of some kind with the Great Northern was in prospect. The reports were denied, but there was large buying of the Northern Pacific for London, at which center the disposition since the election had been to sell Americans, but in the latter part of this week the foreign purchases of stocks have rather exceeded the sales.

"The renewed strength of the railroad list also affected the industrials, but the improvement in that division was on a more restricted scale, the activity being confined to a few leading issues, of which Tennessee Coal was the most conspicuous."

Week's Record of the Banks.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended on Nov. 15, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Percentage Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,574,975,258	21.1	....
Boston	162,379,382	....	3
Chicago	141,836,942	....	4.7
Philadelphia	104,057,483	1.6	....
St. Louis	34,142,244	2.3	....
Pittsburg	34,202,114	2.7	....
Baltimore	25,429,441	14.0	....
San Francisco	23,084,948	....	9.6
Cincinnati	16,642,200	2.8	....
Kansas City	17,255,178	12.3	....
New Orleans	14,941,606	14.6	....
Minneapolis	15,467,209	....	1.5
Detroit	9,264,088	3.2	....
Cleveland	12,054,825	6.4	....
Louisville	8,381,033	....	17.5
Providence	7,451,900	....	3.7
Milwaukee	6,620,103	....	25.1
St. Paul	6,302,704	....	....
Buffalo	6,116,733	1.9	....
Omaha	5,962,502	....	12.6
Indianapolis	9,003,311	51.4	....
Columbus, O.	5,141,400	2.5	....
Colorado Springs	1,245,610	....	....
Savannah	5,491,627	17.5	....
Denver	5,019,556	17.2	....
Hartford	2,483,326	....	8.4
Richmond	4,037,821	16.2	....
Memphis	4,620,755	20.7	....
Washington	2,978,282	....	20.3
Peoria	2,537,407	20.0	....
Rochester	2,500,682	....	....
New Haven	1,968,727	19.7	....
Worcester	1,550,755	....	....
Atlanta	2,677,803	16.3	....
Salt Lake City	2,979,409	3.5	....
Springfield, Mass.	2,747,423	73.3	....
Fort Worth	2,335,081	9.1	....
Portland, Me.	1,516,039	....	1.7
Portland, Ore.	2,575,154	7.1	....
St. Joseph	3,880,975	9.7	....
Los Angeles	2,847,130	35.5	....
Norfolk	1,457,488	....	22.3
Syracuse	1,148,367	....	....
Des Moines	1,695,100	5.6	....
Nashville	1,644,708	5.7	....
Wilmington, Del.	877,399	....	7.7
Fall River	1,013,806	....	15.7
Scranton	1,086,454	10.0	....
Grand Rapids	1,219,873	....	2.6
Augusta, Ga.	1,466,268	18.2	....
Lowell	805,053	....	22.0
Dayton, O.	1,307,639	12.1	....
Seattle	3,647,315	87.9	....
Portland, Or.	1,841,230	17.7	....
Spokane	1,239,084	....	21.2
Sioux City	1,286,038	....	3.9
New Bedford	498,891	....	21.8
Knoxville, Tenn.	658,726	22.5	....
Topeka	884,859	50.6	....
Birmingham	802,609	....	11.3
Wichita	401,583	1.8	....
Binghamton	471,400	5.6	....
Youngstown	876,326	28.3	....
Lexington, Ky.	420,345	1.2	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	297,672	10.8	....
Kalamazoo	418,410	....	25.0
Akron	514,500	21.2	....
Springfield, Ill.	498,816	....	....
Chattanooga	395,609	....	9.4
Rockford, Ill.	296,012	....	11.9
Canton, O.	287,000	5.1	....
Springfield, O.	882,476	17.5	....
Fargo, N. D.	522,898	....	14.5
Sioux Falls, S. D.	190,224	4.9	....
Hastings, Neb.	187,367	....	....
Fremont, Neb.	108,165	9.1	....
Davenport	807,741	1.4	....
Toledo	2,419,326	....	....
Galveston	10,959,000	25.8	....
Houston	12,082,502	8.4	....
Evansville	1,008,154	....	10.8
Macon	867,000	5.0	....
Helena	610,903	....	24.5
Little Rock	811,266	45.0	....
Totals, U. S.	$2,819,751,429	14.1	....
Totals outside N. Y.	744,776,151	.6	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 17,304,471	5.8	....
Toronto	10,786,625	5.5	....
Winnipeg	2,501,601	....	2.8
Halifax	1,501,741	....	....
Hamilton	847,856	3.4	....
St. John, N. B.	773,449	12.6	....
Vancouver	1,053,608	19.3	....
Victoria	721,191	37.6	....
Totals	$ 35,480,714	3.4	....

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Friday, Nov. 16:

Central Park-av, 141 n of Diversey, w f, 50x125, Nov. 15 [A. J. Gray to K. Neuman] ..... $ 2,000

Nelson-st., s w cor Herndon, n f, 25x123. Incumbrance $1,200, revenue $2.50, Sept. 18 [C. Schwegel to A. G. Gaffko et al.] 100

Tracy-av., 611 s of 47th-st., w f, 22x125, revenue $1.50, Nov. 15 [A. K. Manz to John C. Manz et al.] 1

Eggleston-av., 225 s of 59th-st., w f, 48x124, Eggleston-av., 120 n of 60th-st., w f, 24x124, Oct. 20 [William Smith to Adah R. Smith] 10,000

Laflin-st., n e cor 66th, w f, 49½x124, Oct. 22 [I. N. Hanke to J. L. Damon] 1,000

Longwood-av., n e cor 107th-st., w f, 130x246, and other property, June 1 [Mary L. Hale et al., by M. in C. to C. W. Wright] 5,790

Dearborn-st., 242 s of 60th, e f, 48x100, Oct. 24 [Patrick Fagan to Elizabeth V. Corcoran] 3,000

Premises 4334-36 Calumet-av., 50x137, revenue 50 cents, incumbrance $6,500, Oct. 15 [B. F. George to Susan E. Gobel] 1

Premises 4618-20-22-24-30-32 Calumet-av., 150x137, revenue 50 cents, incumbrance $6,500, Oct. 15 [same to Eliza F. Gobel] 1

Premises 132 Sacramento-av., 45x89, Oct. 23 [George Hofmann Sr. to Victoria L. Camilla] 10,000

Premises 625 Monroe-st., 21.66x104, Nov. 5 [J. A. Loomis to A. D. Edgeworth] 1,500

Premises 147 Townsend-st., 24x125½, Sept. 20 [William Borman to Mary Tempe et al.] 7,200

Premises 129 Townsend-st., 24x125, Sept. 20 [William Borman et al., by M. in C., to George F. Borman] 2,800

Premises 367 Ontario-st., 19x100¾, revenue $5.50, Dec. 8, 1899 [estate of Peter Annen to Alice L. Barnard] 1

Premises 1118 Morse-av., 50x173, Oct. 20 [F. A. Mitchell to Frank A. Turner] 6,000

Exchange-av., 105 s of 89th-st., w f, 25x138¾, incumbrance $1,000, No. 10 [Robert Atchison Jr. to Fred F. Fair] 2,050

Premises 6035 Vincennes-av., 105x125, incumbrance $2,900, Nov. 1 [William H. Sweeney to Eliza A. O'Brien] 5,000

Drexel-av., 120 n of 57th-st., w f, 96x130, Oct. 23 [E. A. O'Brien et al. to F. Francis Byrne] 5,500

424-st., 302 e of St. Lawrence-av., s f, 234x120, Nov. 4 [W. Sepurek to J. Kallsewski] 1,000

Wells-st., 198 s of Eugenie, e f, 24x125, April 20 [Maria C. Rinn to Frederick J. Rinn] 3,000

Walnut-st., 563 w of Kedzie-av., s f, 24x125, June 30 [Frank T. Kinnare to Hugh J. Kearns] 7,500

Grenshaw-st., 218 e of Campbell-av., s f, 50x124½, Sept. 21 [C. F. Vose et al., by M. in C. to Arthur C. Weaver, by conservator] 2,341

Sawyer-av., 200 s of 13th-st., e f, 25x124, Nov. 1 [Joseph Russell to Thomas Kerne] 5,500

19th-st., 228 w of Western-av., n f, 240x123, 20th-st., 132 w of Western-av., s f, 396x123, July 19 [Edward F. Pulsifer to Allen J. (1-2 interest) and Arvin W. Witherell ½-3 interest] 19,200

Marshfield-av, n e cor 36th-st., w f, 24x125, May 2 [W. J. Dillon to A. L. Kennedy] 1,000

Same property, May 4 [A. L. Kennedy to C. Dillon] 1,000

Indiana-av., 225 n of 53d-st., w f, 50x171, and other property, Oct. 11 [John A. Markley to Frank P. Burket] 15,000

56th-st., 122 e of Normal-av., s f, 50x140, Oct. 20 [A. J. Abbs to I. M. Cobe] 3,800

Cottage Grove-av., 247 n of 62d-st., w f, 100x125, Oct. 12 [Oakland Bldg. association to Edwin L. Bowen et al.] 11,500

Commercial-av., 325 s of 87th-st., e f, 25x138¼, Oct. 25, revenue 50 cents [M. B. Hughson to I. M. Cobe] 1

Same property, Oct. 19 [I. M. Cobe to Patrick C. Fleety] 6,500

Central Park-av., 364 s of North, e f, 25x124½, June 29, 1899 [D. A. Friel to Minnie Scheit] 2,400

Wellington-av., 247 e of Bissell-st., s f, 80x132, undivided half interest, Nov. 15 [J. A. Torstenson to Charles H. Grund] 3,000

Cleveland-av., 206 s of Fullerton, w f, 40x117, Nov. 14 [Carl D. Stone to Edwin M. Clark] 7,000

Harvard-st., 312 s of 69th, w f, 25 to railroad right of way, Nov. 15, incumbrance of $1,000 [H. L. Delsing to Louise E. Marcy] 2,500

Premises 4443 to 4453 N. Clark-st., 137x1,048, Sept. 19 [Harry F. Keoran to John M. Roach] 20,000

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Chytraus—210068—Georgia I. Strong et al. vs. Charles E. Brown; by defl., $4,580.—209941—Emanuel Rothschild et al. vs. Fanny Freidman; by defl., $244.

Judge Hutchinson—202551—James Dease vs. William Kelly and Am. Surety Co.; on findg., $181.62; satisfied.

Judge Brentano—210508—Marmet Richards vs. Chi. Con. Trac. Co.; on ver., $177; satisfied.

Judge Tuthill—183157—Jennie A. Grant vs. Abbie Nichols; by stip., $75; satisfied.

Judge Clifford—185506—Wojesiek Kurth vs. Chi. Packing Box Co.; on findg., $50; satisfied.—212745—Herman Keyser vs. City; by consent, $150.

Judge Dunne—212800—Patrick Colohan vs. City; on findg., $50.—2904—Clara Ostlier vs. University of Chicago; on findg. for plf., $50; satisfied.

Judge Haney—196122—Frederick Holy vs. Charles F. Ansel; on findg., $150; satisfied.

Judge Neely—191451—Charles S. Skelley vs. City; on findg., $1,000.—192182—Morris L. Goldberg vs. City; on findg., $1,000.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—5888—Eidman vs. Graves; dec. sale.

Judge Chetlain—201889—Hoglund vs. Hoglund; dec. div.—4866—Carney vs. Carney; dec. div.—5171—Smith vs. Smith; dec. div.—5460—Newgrass vs. Newgrass; dec. div.—5606—Clifford vs. Clifford; dec. div.—5614—Enders vs. Enders; dec. div.—209795—Einstadt vs. Einstadt; dec. div.—209425—Burger vs. Burger; dec. div.—5736—Hynes vs. Hynes; dec. div.—5809—Cone vs. Cone; dec. div.—209805—De Montreville vs. De Montreville; dec. div.—5805—Wolf vs. Wolf; dec. div.—5641—Venis vs. Venis; dec. div.—3251—Heafield vs. Schmidt; dec.—5805—Rohn vs. Davis; dec.

Judge Waterman—193295—Battchelder vs. Keeler; def. dec.

Judge Clifford—1977—McGuire vs. McGuire; dec. sale.

Judge Dunne—3377—Peterson vs. Benke; dec. sale.—3501—Trustees vs. Bishop; def. dec.

Judge Haney—192154—Clark vs. Stone; dec. sale.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

4708—Petn. of Cunningham Bros. Woolen Co. et al. vs. Abraham Meyer to have declared bankr.; claims, $3,000. Moses, Rosenthal & Kennedy, attys.

4709—D. M. Melligan; liabil., $600; no assets. Pam, Calhoun & Glennon, attys.

4710—Oscar Olson; liabil., $300; assets, $100. J. E. Anderson, atty.

4711—Chester S. Stimson; liabil., $1,500; assets, $1,200. J. L. Pearson, atty.

4712—Edward Sheeran; liabil., $300; no assets. J. Diamond, atty.

4713—Merton H. Learnard; liabil., $300; no assets. F. Kingsland, atty.

4714—Max Schosberg; liabil., $21,000; assets, $9,000. M. Prisch, atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Brentano—Motions for new trial and cont

WILL GET MORE CAPITAL

AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY WANTS $5,000,000 ADDITIONAL.

President Major Says Plan Will Be Submitted to Directors on Dec. 3 and That No More Dividends Will Be Paid Until Arrangements Are Made for Money—Stock Makes Small Gains on Light Trading—Sales on the Local Exchange.

President G. G. Major of the American Linseed company said in New York yesterday that another meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on Dec. 3, when some plan will be adopted which will bring at least $5,000,000 additional working capital into the company. He added that no more dividends will be declared until the company has enough working capital to transact its business. President Major said that the cost of the raw material is 60 per cent higher this year than last.

It was reported that the company would raise the extra working capital by putting an issue of bonds on its property. It had $5,000,000 working capital when organized, and presumably added something to that from its earnings last year, as well as current profits. In addition, the company is a large borrower on the flaxseed it owns, which is put up as collateral, but still has not sufficient to meet the cost of handling the crop. There are no bonds outstanding on the company's property now.

Linseed stocks made small gains in the local market yesterday, although trading was light. One of the stories going around was that Standard Oil interests were buying on the break in an effort to get the company. The preferred stock closed 1 point above the last quotation the day before, and the common ¼ higher. Trading in both issues amounted to only a little over 7,000 shares.

What seems most incomprehensible to local interests identified in various ways with the company is that the trouble should have been taken to pass a dividend which it would have cost $293,125 to pay. That amount seems small compared with the profits officials have claimed are being made. It does not look like much of an addition to $5,000,000 of working capital, and would not go far towards buying any large quantity of flaxseed.

At the closing prices on Linseed stock yesterday the preferred showed a loss of 10¼ and the common of 4 from the high points at the opening the day following election.

American Cotton Oil Annual.

The American Cotton Oil company reports for the fiscal year, ended on Aug. 31:

Profits for the year	$1,739,449	Dec. $143,806
Debenture bond interest	242,367	Dec. 3,173
Net profits	$1,497,182	Dec. $140,633
Dividends	1,320,214	Dec. 161,186
Surplus	$ 176,968	Dec. $ 39,447
Previous surplus	6,343,777	Inc. 116,447
Profit and loss surplus	$6,520,745	Inc. $ 77,000

New York Exchange at Premium.

Exchange on New York is rising to a premium in the inland centers, indicating that no more money will be withdrawn from the East this season for the interior. It was quoted in Chicago yesterday at 5c and 10c premium. Money will not begin to flow into New York from here again, authorities figure, until the latter part of next month.

The forecast of the bank statement to be issued today indicates a gain of $5,000,000 in cash. It is estimated a decrease in loans and deposits will be shown.

Financial Topics.

Union Traction stocks were firm in the local market, the common selling up to 15 and the preferred to 54. Diamond Match declined from the high prices established the previous day. Lake Street Elevated stock sold up to 10. National Biscuit issues were active at higher figures, the common closing at 38¾ and the preferred at 94½.

The initial quotation on the Carnegie company's stock was made at the Pittsburg Stock Exchange, when one share was sold for $1,500, capitalization of the Carnegie company would be worth $46,000,000, of which Andrew Carnegie owns 53 per cent. Yesterday $1.750 was bid for the stock.

Stock of the National City Bank of New York sold at auction at 380. This is an advance of 50 a share since Nov. 1, having sold at 330 on the day preceding the election.

Corporation Earnings.

Earnings are reported as follows:

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY.

From July 1 to Sept 30:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	$ 1,552,967	$ 1,438,131	$ 114,836
Oper. expenses	1,116,884	974,127	135,857
Net	419,83	464,004	*44,121

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

First week Nov.	$ 72,477	$ 60,460	$ 12,017
From July 1	13,139,329	12,650,252	488,071

WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

Second week Nov	$ 94,500	$ 140,528	*$16,028
From July 1	2,090,367	2,392,074	*301,707

*Decrease.

Foreign exchange was firm at the following figures in Chicago:

Sterling—	Demand.	Sixty days.
Actual	484¾	481½
Commercial	483¾	480¼
Paris francs—		
Actual	5181/2	520
Commercial	519¾	521¼
German marks—		
Actual	94⅞	94 1-16
Commercial	94⅝	93¾

Closing prices of curb stocks in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	94⅝	94¾
American Woolen	18	19
Do pfd	79	79½
Bay State Gas	1	1¼
Compressed Air	36	38
Distilling Company of America	5¾	5⅞
Do pfd	20¼	21½
Electric Vehicle	22	24
Illinois Electric Vehicle	1	1½
International Pump	25¾	26¼
Do pfd	74¾	75½
Otis Elevator	27	27½
Do pfd	89	91
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	30½	30¾
Do pfd	81	83
Royal Baking Powder	93½	95
Standard Oil	695	698
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	5¼	5¾
Do pfd	33	35

Sales on the Local Exchange.

Sales on the local exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	1,605	9¾	9	9¼
American Linseed pfd	5,523	45	43½	45
American Strawboard	20	32½	32	32
Chicago City Railway	54	253	252	253
Chicago Union Traction	295	15	14	15
Do pfd	400	54½	54	54
Diamond Match	1,672	132	130	131½
Lake St. Elev	105	10	9¾	9¾
Do certif	5	9¼	9¼	9¼
Metropolitan El	300	33	33	33
Do pfd	85	86	85	86
National Biscuit	1,562	38½	38¼	39
Do pfd	331	94½	93¾	94½
Northwestern El	300	30	30	30
Do pfd	8	81	80	81
Union Elevated	25	90¾	90½	90¾

BONDS.

$36000 NWEI 5s	104½	$1000 Met El 4s	93
1000 Lake deb 5s	94¼	2000 Cass Av 5s	101¼

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 16.	Nov. 9.
New York	$253,980,604	$281,472,250
Chicago	23,541,986	23,066,334
Boston	27,591,380	25,052,424
Philadelphia	17,570,827	18,421,000
St. Louis	6,798,075	5,807,050
Baltimore		3,800,590

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 5 per cent premium before clearing; 10c premium asked; St. Louis, 25c premium bid; 30c premium asked.

HEAVY BUYING IN NEW YORK.

Volume of Orders Still Growing, Total Transactions Recorded Being 1,200,000 Shares.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—People's Gas today sold above par in an active and rising market. Quotations got up to 101 and closed at 100¾, a net gain from yesterday of 2 points. The trading in People's Gas was approximately 25,000 shares. All of the gas stocks, moreover, did well today. Consolidated Gas gaining 5¼ points and Brooklyn Union Gas advancing 4¼ points. The whole market was strong and active, the preferred industrials and the high class railroad securities being in particular demand.

Today's market was perhaps the greatest one in the record breaking period that has followed the election. There were days last week when trading was more active, although transactions today reached a total of 1,200,000 shares. There have been days when the average advance in stocks has been greater than today, but there has been no day when the investment buying has been so heavy or when specialties have shown so large an advance as that which was shown today in a number of the more active stocks.

The stock market opened strong and interest was well maintained during the whole of the day. Buying orders came to the commission houses in a perfect flood in the hour before the opening of the market, and when 8 o'clock came a great many orders had not been executed. The public has again taken the market out of the hands of professionals and the investment demand has blocked the plans of some of the big traders and forced prices off. The cautioning of the conservative brokers apparently has no effect upon customers. Nearly everybody in the market is on the bull side and even those who profess contrary views are not showing their faith by their works. Aside from realizing the selling movement is small. A great many people believe that the upward movement in prices must soon be checked, but they recognize that the market is a dangerous one in view of the enormous buying that is coming from out of town.

Today's gain in certain securities was notable. The railroad issues were in further demand. All of the grangers were strong, Burlington leading with a net advance of 3¾ points on trading a little in excess of 41,000 shares. St. Paul gained 2¾ points, Rock Island 1¾ points, and Northwestern 1 point. The trading in Atchison preferred was the heaviest done in any stock in the list, amounting to 110,000 shares. Considerable gain was shown in this stock today. The closing price of 81¾ showed a net gain of 1¾ points, while the common on sales of 62,000 shares advanced 1¼ points. Next in point of activity was Northern Pacific, in which transactions nearly reached the 100,000 mark. The net gain in Northern Pacific today was 2 points. The preferred on unusually heavy trading gained 1 point, while Great Northern on limited trading sold up 3 points. Ontario and Western was active and strong, Norfolk and Western was also in demand at advancing figures, and the Reading issues all moved upward. Wheeling and Lake Erie continues to advance, the buying coming from the West.

Tennessee Coal and Iron today started on a further climb toward the high figures which prevailed before last month's break. All sorts of stories have been circulated regarding new interests in this company, including Andrew Carnegie and American Steel and Wire officials. The stock closed tonight 3¼ points above yesterday's final figures. Colorado Fuel and Iron, while not as active, was even stronger, gaining 4½ points.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Although today's business in stocks did not recover to the full measure of last week's in point of volume, the tone of the trading and the showing of strength were the most imposing and substantial that have been made since the election. There was a steady and persistent absorption of stocks of the best character, with legitimate speculative prospects of increased earning power, or increased security by reason of added earnings for junior securities. The absence of realizing pressure, as the advances were easily made, encouraged the growth of the demand and strength was disseminated all through the list.

The substantial character of the buying was even more manifest in the bond market than in the stock market. High-grade bonds coming into additional favor. Prices are generally higher. Total sales, par value, $3,320,000.

Close: Money on call steady at 3@4 per cent; last loan 3½. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 484¾ for demand and at 480¾ for 60 days; posted rates, 487½ and 485¼. Commercial bills, 480@480¼. Silver certificates, 64@65. Bar silver, 64; Mexican dollars, 50½; government bonds steady; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds stroar.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Nov. 16.	Closing Nov. 15.
Amn. Sugar	37,300	133	130¾	132¾	130⅝
Do pfd	200	116½	116	116	...
Amn. Tobacco	14,500	110	109¼	109¼	109¼
Amn. Tin Plate	5,500	42½	41	42¾	40¾
Amn. Cotton Oil	1,100	88	87	88	...
Amn. Express	100	165¾	165¾	165¾	165
Amn. Smelting	15,200	51½	49¾	51½	49¾
Do pfd	2,500	98¾	97¾	98¾	96¾
Am. Steel & Wire	30,700	46¾	44¾	46¾	44¼
Do pfd	2,400	86¾	86	86¾	85¾
Atchison	81,000	38¾	36¾	37¾	36⅝
Do pfd	102,600	82¾	79¾	81½	79
Amn. Steel Hoop	2,500	32¾	31½	32¾	31
Do pfd	1,000	79½	77	79¼	...
Anaconda	5,800	47¾	47¼	47½	47½
Amn. Linseed	2,400	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
Do pfd	3,500	45	43¾	45	44
Amn. Malting Co.	600	5¼	5	5	5¼
Do pfd	300	26¼	24½	24½	24½
Am. Car Foundry	11,100	23	21¾	22	21¼
Do pfd	900	67¾	67½	67½	67¾
Amn. Ice	4,500	45	40¾	45	43¾
Bkln. Rap. Trans.	15,700	71¼	69¾	71¼	69¾
Balto. & Ohio	16,600	82¾	81½	82¼	81¾
Do pfd	2,500	84¾	83½	84¼	84
Bkln. Union Gas	1,700	179	175	176	...
C. & Alton	10,500	36¾	34¾	36	35
Do pfd	12,100	74½	72	74¼	71¾
C., B. & Q	45,100	137¾	134¾	136¾	133½
C. & N. W	500	169½	168¾	168	167
C., M. & St. P	20,300	124¾	122¾	124¼	122¼
Do pfd	500	174¾	174¾	174¾	174¾
C. R. I. & P	24,900	115¾	113¾	115¾	113¾
C. & E. I	400	99½	98½	99½	99¼
Do pfd	200	124½	124½	124½	...
Canada Southern	1,400	57¾	56¾	57¾	57¾
Ches. & Ohio	11,200	33½	32¾	33¾	32½
Con. R. R. of N. J	100	144	144	145¾	144¾
C., C. & St. L	2,300	67¼	66¼	67	66¾
Do pfd	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	16,200	192	187	191½	180
Chi. Terminal pfd	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
Colo. & Southern	1,400	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
Do 1st pfd	800	41	41	41	...
Do 2d pfd	1,000	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	7,900	49	45¾	48	44½
C. I. & L	100	24½	24½	24½	24
Do pfd	300	58	57	57½	57¼
C. & H. C. & I	400	17¾	17	17	18
D., L. & W. pfd	1,500	194	192	194	194
Chi. & Gt. West	1,400	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
Do pfd. A	400	79¾	79	79¾	78¾
Do pfd. B	600	39¾	39	39¾	...
Cont. Tobacco	10,400	36½	34¾	36½	36½
Do pfd	2,700	92	90¼	92	90
C., St. P., M. & O.	200	119½	119	119	119
D. & R. G	500	183¼	181¼	181	181
Del. & Hudson	700	117	116¾	117	116¾
Den. & R. Grande	1,300	22	21¾	22	21¾
Do pfd	300	75	74¼	75	74
Detroit Gas	200	90¾	90¾	90¾	...
E. & T. H	300	43¾	43	43¾	...
Erie	500	14¾	13	13¾	13¼
Do 1st pfd	1,900	38¾	37¾	38¾	37½
Do 2d pfd	400	20¾	20¼	20¼	20¼
Erie Tel	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	...
Federal Steel	34,100	50¾	48¾	50¾	48¾
Do pfd	4,600	77	75¼	77	75
General Electric	5,500	159½	155¾	159	155¼
Glucose	200	57¾	57	57	58¼
Gt. Northern pfd	3,000	173½	170	173	170
Hocking Valley	1,300	39¼	38¼	40¾	39¾
Do pfd	16,500	70	68¾	70	67¾
H. B. Claflin	100	110	110	110	...
Int. Paper	2,200	41	39¼	41	39¾
Illinois Central	5,800	124½	122½	124½	122¾
Iowa Central	900	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¼
Do pfd	900	46¾	46	46¾	...
Int. Paper	600	25	24¼	25	24¼
Do pfd	600	74¼	74	74¾	74
K. C. & Pitts	2,300	98	96	98	...
Louis. & Nash	8,600	81¼	79¾	81¼	79½
L. E. & W	200	38	37¼	38	38¼
Do pfd	100	103¾	103¾	107¼	104
Laclede Gas	600	73	72	72	...
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	300	17¼	16¾	17¾	...
Manhattan	23,300	141	139¾	141	139¾
M., K. & T	1,600	12¼	11¾	12	11¾
Do pfd	6,000	38	37	38	37
Met. St. Ry	7,300	193¾	189¾	193¾	189¾
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Mobile & Ohio	200	40	39¾	40	40
Missouri Pacific	18,700	97¾	95¾	97¾	95¾
Mexican National	100	5¼	5¼	5	...
Minn. & St. Louis	500	64¾	64¾	64¾	64½
Do pfd	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
National Biscuit	1,100	39¾	38¾	39¼	37¾
Northern Pacific	92,200	69¾	63¾	65¾	63¾
Do pfd	22,900	76¾	74¾	76¾	74
National Steel	6,700	38¾	36¾	38¾	36
Do pfd	900	93	93	93	92¾
N. Y. Central	7,300	139¼	138¾	139¼	138¾
Norfolk & West	15,300	49¾	42¾	43¾	42¾
Do pfd	200	81¾	81¾	81¾	82
North Amn. Co	1,100	17	16¾	17	16¾
Ontario & West	20,000	26¾	25¾	26¼	25¾
National Lead	100	22	22	22	21¾
Do pfd	100	95	95	95	94
National Tube	6,000	63¾	62¾	63¾	62¾
Do pfd	2,200	105	104	105	104
N. Y. & S. L. 1st pf.	200	35¾	35¾	35¾	...
Do 2d pfd	200	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¼
N. Y. Air Brake	3,500	160	135	149	136½
National Salt	300	44¼	44	44¼	43½
Do pfd	100	74	74	74	73¾
People's Gas	25,500	101	99¼	100¾	98¾
Penn. R. R	9,800	143¾	141¾	142	141¾
Pacific Mail	4,600	45¾	44¾	45¾	45¼
Pressed Steel Car	1,700	54¾	53¾	54¾	53½
Do pfd	100	86	86	86	86
Pitts. & Ft. W	8	8	8	8	...
Reading	700	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¼
Do 1st pfd	19,900	63¾	62¾	63¾	62¾
Do 2d pfd	1,600	47¾	47¼	47¾	47¼
Rio G. West. pfd	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Rep. Iron & Steel	1,900	19	17¾	18	17
Do pfd	500	54¾	54¾	55¾	54
Southern Ry	18,900	14¾	13¾	14¾	13¾
Do pfd	28,000	62¾	60¾	62¾	60¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pfd.	900	54	54	54	...
Southern Pacific	26,900	42¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
St. L. S. W	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Do pfd	1,000	37¾	36¾	37¾	36¾
St. L. & San Fran.	7,000	15¾	14¾	15¾	14¾
Do 1st pfd	800	72¾	72	72¾	...
Do 2d pfd	6,500	42¾	41	42¾	40¾
S. Pac. 1	100	6	6	6	...
S. S. & I	100	24	24	24	...
Do pfd	1,000	70	70	70	69½
Texas Pacific	5,800	19¾	19	19¾	19
Texas Land	100	16¾	16½	16½	...
Third Ave	100	112	112	112	...
Tenn. Coal & Iron	20,900	75¾	72¾	74¾	71¼
Union Pacific	53,300	95¾	92¾	95¾	92¾
Do pfd	16,500	84¼	80½	81¾	80¾
Union Bag & P	300	17	16¾	17	16¾
Do pfd	800	78¾	75	77¾	75
U. S. Rubber	3,400	37¾	36¾	37	36½
Do pfd	800	96¾	95¾	96½	95¼
U. S. Leather	25,300	16¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd	11,200	77¾	77	77¾	76¾
Wheeling & L. E	5,600	17¾	17	17¾	16¾
Do 1st pfd	600	57	56¼	56¾	55
Do 2d pfd	5,900	30¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Wabash	100	8	8	8	7¾
Do pfd	2,600	21¾	20¾	21	20¼
Western Union	1,200	86	84½	85	84¾

*Ex dividend, 1¼ per cent.
Total sales, 1,283,700 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	United States	46
American	130	Fargo	130

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref 2s, reg	104½	U. S. old 4s, reg	115¾
Do coup	104½	U. S. old 4s coup	115¾
U. S. 3s, reg	106¾	U. S. 5s, reg	112¾
U. S. 3s, coup	106¾	U. S. 5s, coup	113¾
U. S. new 4s, reg	137	D. of C. 3 68s	124½
U. S. new 4s, coup	137		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

124000 Atch gen 4s	101¾@¾	2000 Met W S 4s	98¼
827000 do adjmt	84¾@¾	20000 Mex Cent 1st inc	27¼
1000 Ann Arbor 4s	94	7000 do 2d inc	13½
5000 Ala. Mid. 1st	102	4000 Mex Int cons.	84¾
36000 B-O 3½s	93¾@¾	5000 M C con 7s	105
10000 do 4s	104¼	5000 M-O gm 4s	86¾
35000 B-O S W 3½s	93¾@¾	5000 Mo P 5s 1917	99¾
5000 B-O-P-J-M 3½s	87¾	2000 M L L con 5s	116½
5000 B R P 5s	113½	45000 M K-T 1st 4s	93¾@94
10000 B W-W 5s tr.	75	70000 do 2d	70¾@71
40000 Bkln Un Gas 5s	115	22000 M K-T rx 5s	92@93
2000 Can So 1st	108	5000 M L S-W deb	107¼
7000 do 2d	108¾@¾	4000 N Y C deb 5s	104
100000 Cent Ga con 5s	95¼@¾	10000 N Y C L S 3½s	97¾
10000 do 1st inc	23	2000 N Y C R 3½s	97
33000 C N O gm 6s	127@128	1000 N Y C-St L 4s	106¾
20000 C P 1st 6s	129@130	39000 N Y G-E 4s	94¼@¾
21000 C P 3½s	84¾@85¼	50000 do 5s	106@¾
7000 C P 4s	96¼	49000 N-W con 4s	99¼@¾
28000 C-O gen 4½s	100¾@101	284000 N P gen 3s	71¾@¾
4000 C R I-P 4s	107¼@108	55000 do prior 4s	104¾
85000 C 3½s	83¼@¾	24000 Penn 4½s	116¼@¾
10000 Col Mid 4s	78¾	8000 P-E 1st	92
7000 C I-L 6s	110	60000 do inc	63@¾
40000 C-E I gen 5s	113¾	127000 Rdg gen 4s	98¾@¾
10000 Colo So 4s	83¾	48000 R G W 4s	69¾
1000 C-N W deb 5s	119	25000 St L-I M 4s	111¾@¾
1000 C C-St L gm 4s	100¾	7000 St L-I M 4½s	99¾
2000 C St L-N O 5s	125¾	8000 St L-S F 4s	83
1000 D-I R 1st	108	39000 St L S W 1st 4s	91¾@92
3000 D-S S gen 6s	100	60000 do 2d	69¼@¾
10000 do 5s	95¾	10000 St J-G I 5s	90¾
5000 E L-B S 5s	101¾	10000 St P-M-M 6s	130
4000 Erie gen lien 4s	73¾	C 6s	131¼
4000 do con 4s	100	196000 So P 4s	83¾@¾
25000 Ft W-D C 1st 6s	76@78	75000 So Ry 5s	112¾@¾
12000 G H-S A M-P 5s	99½@¾	1000 S F T 6s	73
17000 G E deb 5s	137@139	29000 do inc	12@14
27000 H V 4½s	103¾@¾	7000 Tex P 1st 5s	115¾@116
22000 H-G C gen 5s	83¾@¾	10000 do 2d	83@82
7000 In Cent 1st 5s	116	8000 T-P-K C 5s	104
1000 Ky Cent 4s	98½	8000 U S Leather 6s	113
		25000 U P 4s	100¾
		26000 Wab 1st 5s	116¾@¾
		1000 do 2d	104
		75000 do deb B	36¾@¾
		16000 Wis C 4s	87¾@¾

15000 W L E cons	90¾	11000 W N Y-P 5s	93¼@¾
11000 W N Y-P 5s	93¼@¾	10000 W S gtd 4s	114¾

Total sales, $3,336,000.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The local stock market had another day of broadening speculation, interest centering in the arbitrage stocks and the granger railroads, and some of the industrials were strong to the verge of buoyancy.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Tel	200	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Atchison	6,000	37	38¼	37	38¼
Do pfd	5,500	79¾	80¾	79¾	80¾
Arnold	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Amal. Copper	1,700	95	95¾	94	95¾
Sugar	9,000	131	133¼	131	132¾
B. & Montana	650	229	229	225	225
Bingham	500	14	14	13½	13½
Butte	1,100	69½	71½	69½	71½
C. B. & Q	4,500	134¾	137¼	134¾	137¼
Centennial	200	20	20¾	20	20¾
Cochita	1,700	10½	10¾	10	10¾
Fitchburg	100	133½	133½	133½	133½
Elm River	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Montana Coke	700	7¼	7½	6	6½
Mohawk	200	23	23¾	23	23¾
Mex. Cent	100	14	14	13½	13½
Old Dominion	1,200	28½	29	28¼	29¾
Osceola	400	77	77	77	77½
Parrott	100	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾
Tamarack	100	290	290	285	285
Santa Fe	200	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾
U. S. Oil	100	15	15	15	15
Utah	2,500	34¾	35¼	34¾	35
U. P	200	68	69¼	68	69¼
Do pfd	1,700	80¾	81¼	80½	81
Wolverine	50	46	46	46	46
Westinghouse	1,200	49½	51½	49¼	51½

BONDS.

$ 5000 Atch adj	84¾	$ 2000 C June 5s	110¼
2000 Atch 4s	100¾	1000 C-W M 5s	131½
2000 Ill Steel 5s	98¼	10000 Mex 4s	79¼@80

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

Tendency of Cash and Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were slightly less active, but generally firm today. American were strong. They opened good, over parity. Berlin again buying. This started another important upward movement, which continued with New York assistance, practically without reaction, to the close. In the street the market was particularly buoyant. Atchisons, Union Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, and Southern railway issues the leading features. The money market's tone was slightly easier. The bank rate and a small amount for three days at 4½ per cent.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Money was in good request today with no present promise of being easier this year. Recently operators have been able to borrow on their own terms. Now, they have to go to the Bank of England and pay 4½ per cent. After November the requirements will be the usual heavy cash drain towards the provinces during December, besides the possibilities in connection with the government's temporary requirements.

Consols for money, 98⅛; do. for the account, 98⅝. Atchison, 38¼; Canadian Pacific, 90¾; St. Paul, 127; Illinois Central, 126; Louisville, 82¾; Union Pacific pfd, 81¾; New York Central, 142½; Erie, 13¾; Pennsylvania, 63¾; Reading, 19¼; Erie 1st pfd, 39¼; Northern Pacific pfd, 82; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 9⅜; Rand Mines, 3½. Bar silver, steady, 29¾d per ounce. Money, 3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@4 per cent; three months' bills, 3 15-16@4 per cent.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Business opened buoyant on the bourse today, but later, owing to the absence of animated trading, prices became irregular. Rentes hardened towards the close. Spanish stocks and fractions were offered. Rio tintos were weak on the increase which it is anticipated the copper statistics will show. Kaffirs were strong, but reacted at the finish on profit taking.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—On the boerse today funds were quiet, but steady. American securities were strong, favorably influenced by the American attitude towards the Chinese question exerted a good effect on the market. Mine shares were particularly animate, owing to encouraging reports in regard to the American iron market.

In the Mining Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16:

Cholar	5	Ophir	70
Crown Point	15	Plymouth	10
Con. Va. & Va	105	Quicksilver	125
Deadwood	5	Quicksilver pfd	20
Gould & Curie	10	Sierra Nevada	20
Hale & Norcross	25	Standard	275
Homestake	6000	Union Con	10
Iron Silver	70	Yellow Jacket	22
Mexican	22	Brunswick	10
Ontario	625		

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $136,586,678; gold, $94,115,429.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago Stock-Yards receipts and shipments of live stock follow:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 12	21,620	409	33,471	16,764
Tuesday, Nov. 13	9,601	501	38,503	23,402
Wednesday, Nov. 14	23,687	615	43,346	20,254
Thursday, Nov. 15	9,648	483	21,751	17,000
Friday, Nov. 16	3,500	150	27,000	8,000
Totals	68,886	2,468	174,068	87,872
One week ago	67,188	2,041	169,968	71,963
One year ago	57,701	2,041	169,130	78,029
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 12	4,305	...	5,268	5,423
Tuesday, Nov. 13	2,589	15	4,216	1,563
Wednesday, Nov. 14	3,918	...	6,937	2,700
Thursday, Nov. 15	1,800	40	6,091	208
Friday, Nov. 16	2,800	50	1,500	1,000
Totals	15

The Tribune.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1900.

A Criminal Cane Rush.

If the record of fatalities in college football games and cane rushes receives many more additions, college students are likely to be classed by the life insurance companies among those who are following "extra hazardous occupations." Yesterday morning two cases were reported, resulting from what many people are pleased to call "innocent outbursts of animal spirits." In one case a student at the Boston Institute of Technology took part in a cane rush with some 400 members of opposing classes. He was an athlete and a football player, but when the rush was over he was found lying on the ground, "trodden under foot and stamped upon until he was almost unrecognizable. He was unconscious and bleeding from mouth, nose, and ears." Less than an hour later he was dead. In the second case, dental and medical students fought in a lecture-room at Omaha. When the arrival of a squad of policemen put an end to the fight one man was dying with a crushed skull, and several others were more or less badly injured. In Chicago alone so far this season there have been two fatalities resulting from college and high school football games, with several other cases in which dangerous injuries were received. There is a general inclination to make allowances for the youthful and exuberant spirits of college students, but when college pranks and sports become brutal and dangerous brawls, and when college or class spirit leads young men to trample one another to death, it would seem time for the criminal law to come to the assistance of the college authorities. The ordinary prize-fight is a refined and lady-like exhibition as compared with such a desperate and deadly struggle as that which resulted in the killing of young Moore at Boston.

SUNDAY AND ALL-NIGHT SALOONS.

When the violation of the city ordinances by saloonkeepers who keep their places open all night was pointed out some months ago several members of the Police department defended the practice. They said that the all-night saloons furnished revenue; that they contributed to the support of the police force, and that in other respects they were useful institutions. The all-night saloons are again criticised in connection with the present outbreak of violent crime. The Chief of Detectives is one of the severest critics. He says the frequenters of such saloons "are either a lot of hoodlums and loafers or highwaymen—a class dangerous to the community at large." He says he is satisfied that there would be less crime if these saloons were closed, but that as it never has been done he cannot make a comparison. It was done a few years ago, but the memory of the Chief of Detectives does not go back far. He conveniently forgets what he does not choose to remember.

Occasionally the practical man and the student agree. Professor Graham Taylor, who has had no police experience, but has studied criminology, asserts that "the all-night saloon is a menace to the welfare of any community" and that "if all the barrooms in the city were closed at midnight, I think we should see a considerable lessening in the number of crimes committed."

The Chief of Police does not come to the defense of the all-night saloons this time on the ground that they are revenue-producers. What he says is that he has no evidence against the character of any of them. He knows of nothing which would warrant closing them at midnight. He disregards the city ordinance which requires saloons to close at that hour.

Mayor Harrison, like his Chief of Police, refuses to admit that the all-night saloons—the resorts of "hoodlums, loafers, and highwaymen"—have any faults. He denies that they are at all responsible for "the so-called carnival of crime."

Why do the Mayor and Chief of Police refuse to put to a test the recommendations of Captain Colleran and Professor Taylor? They say the closing of the all-night saloons will decrease crime. The Mayor and Mr. Kipley are of a different opinion. They should not refuse to have the question settled in the only practical way—by closing the all-night saloons for some time and watching the result.

There would be less crime if the all-night saloons were closed. With the exception of a few such saloons in the business district and near places where honest work is done at night, they are all alike, nurseries and asylums of crime. Criminals meet in them and after having laid their plans sally forth in search of plunder. They take refuge in these saloons after a robbery or a burglary with justifiable confidence of a safe shelter. In some instances the proprietors are discreetly blind to the shady lives of their customers. In other instances they hide away the criminals and assist them in disposing of their plunder. No doubt there is here and there outside the business district an honest man in the all-night saloon trade. He is in it that he may make a little more money. It would be better were he abed by midnight instead of keeping open a saloon which before he knows it may become a thieves' resort.

Police officers who do feel obliged to dance to Kipley's tune do not have one good word for all-night saloons. Inspector Shea has ordered the West Side officers "to go into saloons and other resorts of that character and look for suspicious "characters." There is where they are to be found. That experienced officer well knows that the all-night saloon breeds and protects crime. Abolish it and the criminal classes will be unable to find other meeting places so comfortable and so safe. Chicago will be a less desirable resort for them than it has been.

The Mayor does not wish to aid and abet crime. He will only be doing his "plain duty" if he closes the night schools of crime of which there are so many in profitable operation in this city at this season of the year.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR CULLOM.

The delegates to the Republican State convention, which was held last May, adopted as part of their platform by a unanimous vote the following:

We express our hearty approval of the public career of our distinguished senior Senator, Shelby M. Cullom, and declare it to be our desire that he shall be returned to the Senate of the United States.

This emphatic declaration of approval is justified by Senator Cullom's record. He has proved himself trustworthy and efficient. He has gained places on important committees, where he has done good work. He will be able to accomplish more if he retains his place in the Senate than any other man who can be named in Illinois until that man has served one or two full terms. Senator Cullom will be for the next six years, if he lives and is reelected, a more useful representative of Illinois than John Tanner would be if the latter were in the Senate for a quarter of a century.

Six months ago the representatives of the Illinois Republicans said they desired Mr. Cullom's reelection. He has done nothing since then to forfeit the good opinion of his party. His ability and willingness to serve the people have not decreased. Yet there is opposition to his reelection. The only reason for this opposition is that certain persons have grudges against him. His honesty, intelligence, and capacity to render acceptable service remain unchallenged, but it is said he ought not to be returned to the Senate because he has offended a few discredited politicians. John Tanner does not want Mr. Cullom, and for this unworthy, ignoble, and inadequate reason it is said Cullom should be defeated.

It will not be denied that John Tanner is vindictive. There is no doubt that he wishes to put out of the Senate the honest and competent man who is there now because that man would not take orders from the State House instead of from his own conscience and judgment. It is conceded that Senator Cullom if reelected will not be in sympathy with ex-Governor Tanner. But he will be in full accord with the Republican national administration, which is to be continued in power for four years to come. This is more important than the approval of John Tanner. Senator Cullom if reelected will also be in sympathy with the people of his State, and especially with the better sentiment of his own party, and this is still more important.

Senator Cullom should be renominated without a dissenting voice in the Republican caucus.

BAD FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY-OWNERS

Attorney General Akin is of the opinion that the real estate assessments made in 1899 cannot be altered until 1903, except to the extent that changes may be made where new buildings have been erected or other improvements to property have been made or where buildings or other improvements have been destroyed. He concludes therefore that the Board of Review had no power to make general reductions in real estate values. If the Board of Review accepts this as a finality it will have to restore next year the assessment of 1899. There may be no relief for real estate owners until 1903. This is not a pleasing prospect.

The special committee appointed to investigate the assessment reduction in this county has reported, recommending that the reduction be corrected "so far as it can be done in accordance with law." If the board concurs in this recommendation it will be likely to add materially to the assessment and to the burdens of taxpayers. The figures of 1899 cannot be restored, but the board has the power to add about $70,000,000 to the valuation sent to it this year. The assessment of lots and lands was reduced $99,000,000 by the Board of Review, so even at the worst the State board cannot deprive property-owners of all that reduction.

It is the hope of the latter that the board will be influenced in the exercise of its power by the statements made to it by representative Chicagoans, whose knowledge and honesty will not be question by members of the Board of Equalization, that a large increase in the real estate assessment will be most oppressive for the owners of real estate. Whatever the board may do now, there must be a united effort when the General Assembly meets to amend the revenue law so that there may be relief from excessive taxation next year, and so to amend it that the Supreme Court will not be compelled to reverse the action of the Legislature.

DEATH AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

The young autocrat of all the Russias is lying seriously ill at the royal castle in Fredensborg. King Oscar of Sweden and Norway is not expected to recover from his present illness. Queen Victoria is approaching her 82d year, and in the course of nature cannot be expected to live long. Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary is more than 70 years old and is in good health. Only yesterday an insane woman made an attempt on the life of Emperor William of Germany.

Students of history see in the situation a grave menace to the peace of Europe. Especially does the serious illness of the Czar of Russia arouse apprehension. The Russian autocrat more than any other European ruler holds in his hands the power of making peace or war. The present Czar has proved himself to be a man sincerely in favor of maintaining peace. His successor might easily be a ruler of a different stamp, with a Napoleonic ambition which would set the continent on fire. In the case of King Oscar it may be said that only the tact and ability of the venerable monarch have so far prevented the constant friction between Sweden and Norway from developing into an open rupture. As for the old and feeble Emperor Franz Josef, he has had all he could do for years to preserve peace among his Hungarian, German, and Bohemian subjects. It has been freely predicted that at his death the dual empire will be torn into two parts by civil war, if that is found necessary to bring about the division. In England it is not so likely that the passing of Queen Victoria would bring about a crisis, though even there a change of such great import would stir up an uneasy and unsettled feeling.

Within the next few years there will be many changes among the crowned heads of Europe. The opening of the new century may be marked by the making of much history.

INSPECTOR HEIDELMEIER TALKS.

Inspector Max Heidelmeier of the North Side, tired of the criticism directed against his administration, did some plain talking on Thursday which should result in good. In explaining why highwaymen and porch-climbers are especially rampant on the North Side the Inspector points out that a few years ago, when Inspector Schaack had charge of the district, there were sixty-one patrolmen traveling out of the East Chicago Avenue Police Station every night. At present the number of patrolmen on night duty in the same district is seventeen, some of whom are put on special duty each night. With this information before them the people of the North Side will need to seek no further to find why robbers and crooks of all kind make that part of the city a favorite working ground.

After declaring that the present "carnival of crime" is due to the fact that he has so few policemen the Inspector gives the reason for the great decrease in the number of officers at his command. He says it is due to the fact that many policemen by the exercise of political pull have been able to get transferred to the Central detail, where at present there are more than 100 men on duty. In somewhat heated language he expresses his opinion that the Central police detail is "the softest snap in the police business from Maine to California," and declares that the fifteen men who lose themselves at night in the enormous district under his charge should not be blamed for what it is impossible for them to prevent.

Without taking any part in a quarrel between police officials, it is plain that to attempt to patrol that part of the North Side which lies between the lake and the river in one direction and between the river and Division street in the other with a force of fifteen men is little less than ridiculous. It remains for the city authorities to explain why the number of patrolmen traveling out of this station should be cut down from sixty-one to seventeen, particularly in view of the many and justified complaints which have been made of highway robberies and burglaries. Nor should Mayor Harrison be proud of the fact that he knew nothing about the condition of things in the North Side Police department. He should be more interested than any one else in preventing lazy police officers with political pulls from loafing on "easy snaps" while a great portion of the city goes practically unprotected at night.

UNIVERSITY FREEDOM.

It is announced that Professor Edward A. Ross, head of the department of economics in Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, Cal., and a man apparently of promise, has resigned his position in response to a demand preferred to President Jordan by Mrs. Stanford, joint founder with her husband of that institution. This demand is reported to have been made some time ago, on account of criticisms by the professor concerning the practice of employing coolie labor and also because of his advocacy of the municipalization of street railways. On learning of the demand and of the objections to his utterances he resigned. It is further asserted that Mrs. Stanford is an employer of coolie labor and an owner of street railway stock.

Taking the facts as stated the event calls up other similar occurrences and suggests important considerations touching university freedom. It has been a number of years since the discussion created by the resignation of Professor Bemis from the University of Chicago, for the alleged reason that its founder, Mr. Rockefeller, objected to his teachings concerning public ownership and other subjects, and the public has never been entirely satisfied as to whether such objection was or was not responsible for the resignation. The retirement, however, of Professor John R. Commons earlier in the decade from the Indiana State University and his withdrawal about two years ago from Syracuse University, were both due, without question, to objections by persons interested in or connected with the institutions concerned to his advanced views on economics. In both cases he withdrew voluntarily before the objections had found any loud utterance.

While the legal right of any founder of an educational institution to prescribe specific lines of instruction to be followed is recognized generally, yet when an institution stands not for any particular line of doctrine but for freedom of thought and research any arbitrary interference with the teaching staff because they do not conform to tradition is naturally regarded with displeasure, especially when the modern elective system relieves students from constrained contact with objectionable instruction. On the other hand, every teacher should recognize the fact that he is not to strive to conform his students to his own peculiar point of view by mere choice of material, but is instead to develop in them the capacity for independent thought and inquiry.

If Professor Ross' resignation has actually been brought about by the arbitrary action indicated, it will scarcely create a sense of confidence respecting liberty of thought in the great university concerned. If, however, some more assuring facts in explanation are to be forthcoming, they will be welcome.

PARTY CONSCRIPTION.

Seldom have public utterances appeared bespeaking less political perspective or less party chivalry than are evinced in the demands of a local contemporary for the practical exclusion of the lesser political parties from participation in elections in Illinois.

In the recent election the votes for the six minor tickets—Prohibition, Social Democratic, People's, Socialist Labor, Union Reform, and United Christian, were respectively—according to contemporary returns—16,652, 8,205, 1,108, 907, 456, and 184, and they totaled something over 27,500. In no case, however, did any candidate reach 2 per cent of the entire vote, or 22,429.

Commenting upon these figures, our contemporary draws attention to the fact that the Republican and Democratic parties alone will be entitled to places on the official ballot at the next general election, but, not satisfied with this advantage, it characterizes the presence of these minority tickets on the ballot—they having been placed there by petition—as a cause of "confusion and expense," the repetition of which should be prevented by "legislation . . . before another election is held in Illinois." The sweeping assertion is made that "parties without the hope or expectancy of receiving at least 2 per cent of the popular vote have no right to force their names upon the official ballot." And, to carry out this sentiment, a modification of the existing law is advocated which should "require the deposit of $5,000 by each party for every ticket in State elections, and $1 per signature accompanying nominations by petition in county, city, and town elections, with the proper official, to be forfeited in case the ticket or candidate received less than 2 per cent of the entire vote cast."

Not only does the attitude thus disclosed toward small minorities indicate a lack of political sympathy and a forgetfulness of the early days, for example, of the Republican party—including those of 1860, when Mr. Lincoln received but 26,000 votes outside the "free" States—but under an alarmist plea of "confusion" and a rather petty deprecation of "expense" it evinces a willingness to suppress political action such as can scarcely be applauded.

The extra burden now placed upon the minor parties of preparing petitions—with 1,000 names in the case of State nominees and from 2 to 5 per cent of the total previous vote in the case of other nominees—should be a reasonably sufficient safeguard against ill-considered nominations by petition; and if popular suffrage is to be held to as the corner-stone of our political system it should not be rendered nugatory by petty apprehensions or overwrought thrift concerning its machinery.

THE IOWA AMENDMENT MUDDLE.

Two thousand county and township officers-elect in Iowa have been thrown into a condition of mental perturbation and 2,000 other officials—the present incumbents—are in a corresponding state of jubilation over the discovery of a curious error in the biennial election amendment adopted by the voters of Iowa last week. The amendment abolishes the elections formerly held on odd-numbered years, because of the needless extra expense they involved. Thus there will be no county nor township elections in Iowa in 1901. In order to cover the gap between 1901 and 1902 a new set of officers was elected last week to serve after the terms of the present incumbents had expired.

Unfortunately the meaning and intent of the amendment are nullified by its wording. The amendment provides for a year's extension in the terms of those officers "whose terms of office would otherwise expire in the year 1901." The legislators who drafted the amendment took it for granted that the terms of the present incumbents would expire on Dec. 31, 1900, and the extension was meant to apply to their successors. It has now been discovered that the present incumbents do not go out until the first Monday in January, 1901. Thus the extension of one year applies to them instead of to their successors, and the 2,000 men chosen at the recent election are apparently not elected to office at all. Naturally the discovery of this blunder has spread consternation among the officers-elect and their friends throughout the State. Probably no election error has ever before affected so many officials in a single State.

What the Iowa people will do about it remains to be seen, but it is clear if the amendment is taken literally it will give two years more of office to the present incumbents and leave the others out in the cold. It is a bad muddle and may cost the taxpayers a pretty sum in the shape of litigation, besides defeating their will as expressed at the polls. The strangest part of it is the fact that nobody should have discovered this disconcerting error before election, when it might still have been remedied. That the legislators, editors, and voters of a whole State should simultaneously fail to examine word by word so important a thing as a constitutional amendment is remarkable.

IGNORANT ELECTION JUDGES.

Judge Carter estimates that a recount of the votes recently cast for County Commissioners will cost $96,000 and take two years, or until 1902, when new commissioners will have to be elected. Even if less time and money were required it would be a waste of either to spend it in an effort to find out whether a Republican candidate in whom the people can have no confidence, or a Democratic candidate in whom they have less than none, has received a majority of the votes actually cast. There is no urgent need of a recount.

Under different circumstances a recount might have been desirable. Supposing that one set of candidates had consisted of men to whom the interests of this great county might safely be intrusted and the other a set of scalawags, and that through the blunders of judges and clerks the latter had been credited with receiving a majority of the votes. Then the taxpayers as well as the counted out candidates would have demanded a recount. Something like this may happen hereafter. Should it happen it ought not to be necessary to spend two years in a recount.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Dr. Kuh's incidental statement on Thursday at the State Charities conference at Champaign that professional men of the highest order were unwilling to accept positions in the State institutions because of the uncertainty of the tenure of office, and that consequently these places were usually filled from among country practitioners, provoked, as might have been expected, rather warm protest, though the dramatic departure from the hall of the superintendent of one of the State institutions would seem irrelevant as directed to the correctness or inaccuracy of the statement.

That the rotation in office which has characterized the administration of the State institutions during this decade must result in a lowering of the professional character of the service enlisted is self-evident, for it is plain that men of such ability as commands a good private practice will not leave it unless assured of uninterrupted employment and of exemption from "political" dictation.

In recognition of this fact, and with appreciation at the same time for all efficient persons now in the service of the State, it is to be hoped that the main purpose which dominated the charities conference at the meeting referred to—namely: the adoption by the next Legislature of civil service rules for the State institutions—may be accomplished. No one doubts that this step would be in the interest of humane and progressive treatment of the wards of the State, of taxpayers, and of pure politics.

A committee was appointed by the conference to cooperate toward this end, and appropriate action at its hands may be looked for.

It is the general conviction that the leonids gave a rather poor all-star performance this year.

LATE bulletins from Bridgeport are to the effect that the water in the old Illinois and Michigan Canal is no better.

It may be that Queen Victoria never read a copy of "Black Beauty" until lately.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Amateur Reformer.

Business having detained him down-town on that particular evening later than usual, he was making his way toward the Northwestern station for the purpose of boarding a suburban train for the northward—a taciturn person of a somewhat rugged countenance, lean frame, and considerably above the average height.

"Hate to trouble you, Cap, but I guess you'd better throw up your hands."

This remark was addressed to him in a calm, unemotional, businesslike tone of voice by an entire stranger as he passed the entrance to a dark alley.

He looked up and saw the glistening barrel of a revolver in line with his head, and lost no time in complying with the suggestion.

"I don't know you," he said, glancing furtively around to see if a policeman was in sight. "You have the advantage of me."

It is needless, perhaps, to say there was no policeman in sight.

"I've got the drop on you all right, anyhow," rejoined the stranger, shifting the weapon to his left hand and proceeding to relieve the belated suburbanite of his valuables with the other hand.

"Sorry I haven't my good watch with me," said the victim as his timepiece disappeared in a capacious side pocket of the other man's coat. "It is at the jeweler's for repairs. Still, this isn't such a bad watch. It's one I carried when I was a boy, and cost, I think, $7.50 new. Nothing but a plain balance, you know, and the cap is only silver-plated on brass metal. Turn it forward about half an hour every morning and wind it twice a day, and it will keep time like a——"

"I like to hear you talk," interrupted the man with the revolver, searching a hip pocket and bringing to light a small coin purse, "but I hain't time to listen. I'm taking up a collection."

"Your methods are more like those of a man making a campaign assessment," commented the other sourly.

"Haven't got your good pocketbook with you, either, have you?" asked the collector, noting the evident lack of portable wealth in the coin purse and eying him with suspicion. "Where's the rest of it?"

"That's all I have with me. If you don't believe it you may search me."

"I'm searching you."

"There's nothing in that pocket but a commutation ticket, and that won't do you any good unless you travel between here and Lake Forest. Say, I wish you'd satisfy yourself whether I have any shooting irons about me or not, will you?"

"What for?"

"I'm getting tired of this exercise. I'd like to take my hands down."

"Take 'em down."

"Any objection to my folding my arms?"

"No. Fold 'em. You're an amusing kind of a cuss, and I——"

"Nobody in sight, is there?"

Without lowering his revolver the man who was taking up the collection looked cautiously around.

"No."

"Perhaps you wouldn't mind letting me give you a bit of advice."

"Naw. Cut it out. You stand right where you are without moving an inch for the next five——"

The right hand of the tall man suddenly shot out. It had a small, pistol-shaped object in it, which ejected a stream of liquid of some kind squarely into the eyes of the footpad, the rest of the face being covered by a mask.

A roar of pain and rage followed.

"Don't yell so," said the suburbanite, picking up the revolver, which had dropped to the ground and putting it in his pocket. "You'll rouse the neighborhood, and you'll interrupt the little lecture I'm going to give you. Stand still, you idiot!" he exclaimed, grasping him by the collar and shaking him roughly. "The stuff I shot into your eyes won't kill you, but it will tie up your transportation facilities for the next hour or two, good and hard. Now listen to me, you infernal scoundrel. You're not cut out for this profession. Shake it. You're a bungler. You wouldn't make an average detective! If I had time I'd turn you over to the police, but"—here he fished his watch out of the capacious side pocket—"my train leaves in about five minutes, and I am not going to stay in town all night on your account. Hold up your dirty hands! Never mind. Rub your eyes with them if you would rather. Which pocket in your coat did you put my coin purse in—O, here it is! Turn your face the other way, you offensive villain. You smell of Wabash avenue whisky. You can stand here for the next five minutes or you can move around and amuse yourself, just as you like. I am going. Rather glad I met you."

Giving him a parting kick, the tall suburbanite turned and hurried in the direction of the railway station, thrusting a small, pistol-shaped thing in his left armpit as he ran.

The police records show that a maddened, half-blind vagrant, who failed to give a satisfactory account of himself, was found wandering about the streets late that night and was run in by Officer O'Blank.

Suited Neither.

"I didn't vote for Bryan," the man with the red nose was saying, "because he is too blamed much of a Populist to suit me."

"I didn't vote for him," said the man with the shaggy hair, "because he's too blamed much of a Democrat for me."

PERSONALS.

The London Chronicle states that Sarah Bernhardt is devoted to her family, and that fully half of the millions she has earned has gone to support her relatives.

Admiral Bedford holds the record of his present rank in the British navy for the number of fights in which he has taken part, and "Bedford's luck" has become the proverbial way of speaking of an officer who has what is considered the good fortune to be ordered to a scene of action.

The castle which Oswald d'Aurmene, the Belgian artist, has offered as a home for Paul Kruger was built by monks as a convent 300 years ago. Its career has been varied, and royalty has often been entertained within its walls. M. d'Aurmene bought it two years ago, and, being wealthy, he restored it to its grandeur.

James B. Nesbit, whose name has come into prominence in Missouri in connection with the Nesbit election law, is a quiet country gentleman upon whom fame has been thrust by circumstances. He had nothing to do with the bill that has given his name notoriety except to introduce it in the Missouri Legislature. It is said to be doubtful if he even read the bill prior to its introduction.

Charles Hands, a war correspondent who returned to England from south Africa recently, tells some amusing stories connected with the report that he had died of a wound. The news reached his married cousin in Cape Town when she was expecting some friends to a dinner party, and the invitations were hastily canceled. Mr. Hands has now compensated her for premature expenditure on mourning material by presenting her with a ninety-six-pound Boer shell.

OLD CAMPAIGN LEAFLET.

John Quincy Adams has never been a favorite President with the general public; nevertheless, he is one of the most dignified and respected figures in American history and by no means a man with whom it is easy to associate ideas of unseemly or immoral conduct. But there is an amusing souvenir of the campaign of 1828 preserved in the historical collection of the old jail at York Village, in which a virtuous voter of Kittery Point—name unknown—shows himself so unduly disturbed by a current newspaper report as to hold him up to public execration. It is a small leaflet headed in heavily conspicuous type with the word "Immorality!"

"Fellow-citizens," it runs, "can we vote for the man who openly sets the laws of the country at defiance, thereby showing a bad example to our children? Some few Sundays past Mr. Adams passed through Providence galloping and running his horse, and at every tavern stopping to receive the salutes and huzzas of the Federal party! I have always been an Adams man until he violated and trampled on the laws of God; now my conscience forbids my supporting him. I therefore shall support Andrew Jackson, one who keeps holy the Sabbath day."

A man who leaves his party for conscience sake is to be respected; but it is doubtful if the appeal of this rather hasty "bolter" changed many votes in Kittery, notwithstanding the fact that strict observance of the Sabbath was not the only qualification for office possessed by the fiery and famous Democratic candidate of that year.—Youth's Companion.

WORLD'S STRUGGLE FOR TRADE.

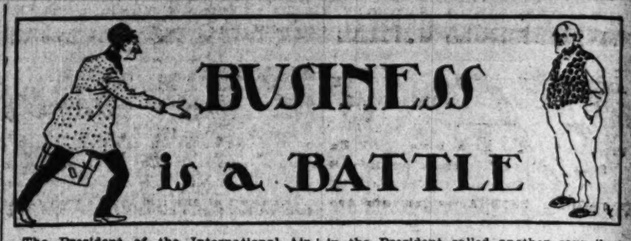
As far as prosperous conditions are concerned, we may as well understand that if we are to retain our foreign trade we must be prepared to fight for it. As the President of the German bureau of commercial treaties recently said, in commenting on American competition: "The dread struggle will have to be met; the longer it is postponed the harder it will become." English ironmakers are already announcing a reduction in prices in competition with those given by American and German manufacturers. The closer the competition the less the profits. We are having also closer competition at home. We hear of an advance in Southern iron and steel, but we also read of a big steel rail plant to be erected at Birmingham in competition with Northern rail mills; that the Carnegie company is to invade the sheet steel business; that the railroads are discussing the building of their own rail mills; that Cleveland and Pittsburg concerns are preparing to manufacture steel wire in competition with the trust. Again, as affecting the railways. Western jobbers are demanding lower rates, and Southern manufacturers are combining to secure legislation in the same direction. Nor should the observer forget the reports of a glut of wool in Argentina, with no orders and inadequate storage space. All these things have a bearing on existing conditions of prosperity in this country. The cloud that overhangs the industrial situation abroad has its menace for us at home, for in the struggle to stave off bankruptcy the foreign manufacturer will run his establishment at starvation rates, which we must meet in open competition.—Jasper in Leslie's Weekly.

Boston's Frank Admission.

A prominent man said recently that Boston was the first city in the country to get on the wrong side of a question, and by that he did not mean that this was shown by vote, but that a certain number of its well-known citizens could be relied on to take a reasonable position. It is true, and we have just proved it. But we may rely on the West, with citizens as broad as their own plains, to grapple with a question from a practical standpoint and not consider it as theory only.—Boston Transcript.

Choice of Evils.

So far as the actual loss of life is concerned, this country would prefer a war with Spain to a season of football.—New York Mail and Express.



The President of the International Air Engine company found a telegram on his desk:

"Nov. 8.—John Clark, Pres.: Imperial Air Engine company started factory here today. Have had salesmen out for a month.

"J. M. B."

The President, being the commander in chief, called a council of war. The secretary and the general manager of the International company, being his division commanders, sat down with him about a table. Also there was a stenographer with his book and pencil to act as orderly.

The two newcomers read the telegram and

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

frowned. It was the frown of concentration which a commander wears before he goes into battle.

"The first thing," said the President, "is to find out the strength of the enemy."

A telegram was dictated ordering a report by wire from a commercial agency of the financial strength and standing of the Imperial Air Engine company and of every one of its officers and stockholders. The telegraphic order was put on the wire without a moment's delay.

"In the meantime," said the general manager to his chief, "we ought to know what kind of ammunition the enemy is using. I'll dictate a message."

"J. M. B.: Have somebody buy samples of all the machines made by Imperial Air Engine company and forward to me by express today. J. C."

"And in the meantime," continued the commander in chief, "we'd better get our scouts on the ground. Send for 'Pete.'"

A push of a button brought "Pete" into the little room. He was the head of the International's secret service. Ten years'

"PETE," THE SPY, GETS TO WORK.

service had given him a good understanding of what was wanted, and few instructions were needed. He was given the telegram to read and was told to take the next train for the town which was the headquarters of the Imperial Air Engine company.

"We want reports twice every day," said the President.

"Pete" was a man whom it is almost impossible to describe. That is one of his strong points. In appearance and dress and in manner he would attract attention nowhere. He was practically colorless. He left no impression on the eye, and many people after watching him for an hour had been unable to give a description afterwards that was recognizable.

He left the council of war, picked up a small satchel standing already packed under his desk in another room, and took a street car for the railroad station. One of the most important articles in his satchel was a pair of field glasses of unusual strength.

When he reached the town in which the factory of the Imperial Air Engine company was located he first looked up that building. Across the street from the rear of the fac-

ONE OF THE ADVANCE GUARD.

tory, where a number of big boxes stood ready for shipment, was a boarding-house for mechanics. "Pete" lost no time in renting a front room on the second story of the boarding-house for a week, paying the rent promptly in advance. Then he went up to the room, opened his satchel, took out his field glasses, and trained them on the boxes standing on the shipping platform across the street. On each box was the address of the man to whom it was consigned, and every one of these addresses "Pete" carefully copied on a telegraph blank. When he had completed the work he hurried to the telegraph office and sent the copied addresses to the main office of the International Air Engine company by wire.

When the first report from "Pete" came in the President called another council of war. He laid the list of adresses on the table and rang a bell.

"Tell Tyson to come in," he said to the boy who answered the signal.

Tyson was one of the International's advance guard. He was tall, fine looking, well dressed, and impressive in appearance. For ten years he had been a successful salesman on the road, and his quick tongue and keen judgment of human nature had earned him yearly as many thousand dollars as he could count on the fingers of one hand. Like a good soldier, he stood at attention before the commander in chief.

"Here," said the President, handing him the list of addresses, "are some men who have bought or are expecting to buy Imperial Air engines. Take a train this afternoon, visit each one of them, and block the sale in the best way you can. Use your own judgment in the matter, and make a report by telegraph on each case as you reach it."

Tyson went out and the President turned to his division commanders.

"Have the samples from the Imperial Air Engine company been examined yet?" he asked.

"They have been," said the general manager, "and the experts say we can bring half a dozen suits against them for infringement of patents."

"Then," said the commander-in-chief, "it is time to bring up the heavy artillery. We'll have the suits begun at once, and see whether that kind of a bombardment will have any effect on the enemy's breastworks."

Meanwhile, the Imperial Air Engine company had not been idle. Its spies and scouts were at work, and in from the road came daily reports of pitched battles and hot engagements along the skirmish line. Sometimes whole volleys of advertising matter were discharged at once, and the announcements of the rivals glared at each other from opposite pages in the magazines. Now

BRINGING UP THE HEAVY ARTILLERY.

and then the commanders in chief on either side had themselves interviewed by the newspapers, hoping in this way to influence public sentiment. Attempts were made to frighten the men of money who stood behind both enterprises, just as other military tacticians tried to cut off supplies from the enemy. Reinforcements in the shape of air engines with new improvements were put forward from time to time, and more salesmen were rushed forward to cities where the fight was hottest.

Meanwhile, the President of the International Air Engine company sat at his little table, directing the campaign. Every day he read all the reports from the forces in the field. Every day he had new problems to meet as the fight spread all over the country. Now and then there was a deserter who went over to the enemy under fire. Occasionally a single salesman would be caught in a little town, far from his base of supplies, and practically besieged by a superior force of the enemy. Then it was necessary to rush forward a relieving force by forced marches. The enemy proved tenacious. Defeated at one point, he broke out again afresh at oth-

A PITCHED BATTLE.

ers far distant. Once an armistice was declared, and the commanders in chief exchanged formal visits, each with the idea of impressing the other with the wealth of his resources and the strength of his fighting force. There were occasions when a wave of discouragement seemed to spread through all the army. Then it was the duty of the President to inspire his men with fresh courage, to point out to them the ground they had already won, and to spur them on to fresh victories.

Finally there came a time when the President, looking over the ground, saw signs of weakness on the part of the enemy. He called in the general manager and ordered him to advance under a flag of truce and demand the enemy's surrender. The general manager returned the next day and reported that terms might be arranged. There were more conferences, and finally terms were agreed on. Certain moneys were paid over and the Imperial Air Engine company went out of business.

The reason why no more Napoleons appear in military life is because the supply is exhausted in fighting the commercial battles of the world.

The South's Share in Prosperity.

No part of the country is in the enjoyment of a greater share of the commercial recovery than the South. While the breadstuffs and provisions exported in October were of less value than those exported in October, 1899, the value of cotton exports was more than doubled, the increase alone being $32,000,000. A good part of this was due to the increase in price. The farmer is apt to experience high prices only when he has little to sell, and to see the markets break under his heavy crops, but the cotton raiser is now enjoying the double advantage of good crops and good prices. Southern people will outgrow the habit of speaking of themselves as if they were up to their ears in debt.—New York Journal of Commerce.

In Plenty.

"You ought to have voting machines," said the general reformer.

"We have them, sah," said the Colonel, beaming with true State pride. "They run anywhere from twenty-two to forty-fo' caliber, sah."—Indianapolis Press.

The GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL

About the BOOK

"ALICE of Old Vincennes" is as stirring as "Richard Carvel," as full of humor and action as "Janice Meredith," and as delightfully artistic in style as "To Have and to Hold." *It is the peer of any of these popular favorites.* The vogue of the historical romance will never die out so long as it produces books like this. The genial and lightsome spirit of Mr. Thompson's delightful love story is not the least of its claims to distinction.

* * * *

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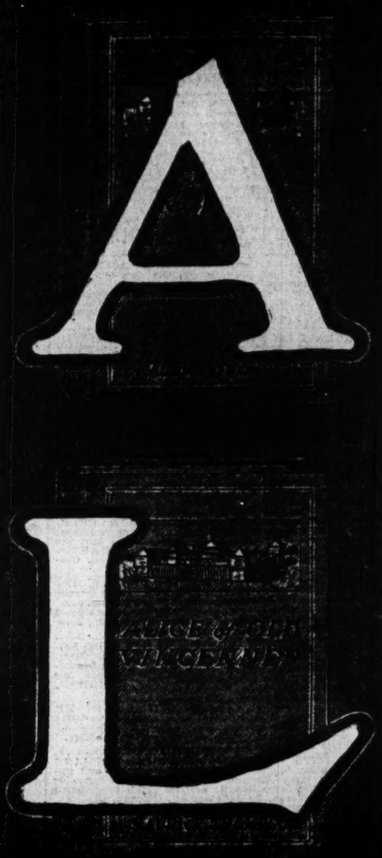
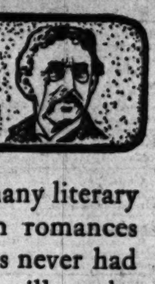
* * * *

The scene of this captivating novel is laid at old Vincennes on the Wabash, (Indiana) during the Revolution, where Fort Sackville was first occupied by the Americans under Captain Helm, then captured by the British under Governor Hamilton, and finally recaptured by Col. Clark after a campaign as thrilling and perilous as Valley Forge.—*Chicago Tribune.*



About the AUTHOR



MAURICE THOMPSON has enjoyed many literary triumphs in the past. He has written romances that have been widely read, but he has never had the success which *"Alice of Old Vincennes"* will make for him.

His first literary success was his novel, *"A Tallahassee Girl,"* published 1881, which is still popular. Since then his books and contributions to leading magazines have been widely read.

In 1890 he accepted a call to the staff of the New York Independent as one of its editors, with a roving commission to do his work wherever he chose. Since then he has devoted his time wholly to literature, residing at his beautiful old home, Sherwood Place, in Crawfordsville, during summer and on the gulf coast of the South in winter.

"Alice of Old Vincennes" is *facile princeps* among American historical novels, "bar none." It constitutes the acme of this class of fiction and will remain a permanent ornament of American literature.—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

ALICE of OLD VINCENNES

PLAUDITS from the PRESS

The Philadelphia Press.

This vivacious romance of Revolutionary times in the Middle West is better than any of the writer's famous imaginative work hitherto.

Nashville Tenn. Banner.

Even if we had not heard of the author before, this book, strong and brilliant, would stamp him as a genius.

The Chicago Evening Post.

There are felicities of phrase in describing Alice's enchanting beauty, which remind one that the author has in his time written poetry as well as love stories.

The Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. Thompson, whose delightful writings in prose and verse have made his reputation national, has achieved his master stroke of genius in this delightful story of revolutionary days at Post Vincennes, Indiana.

Denver Daily News.

There are three great chapters of fiction: Scott's tournament on Ashby field, General Wallace's chariot race, and now Maurice Thompson's duel scene and the raising of Alice's flag over old Fort Vincennes.

Chicago Times-Herald.

More original than "Richard Carvel," more cohesive than "To Have and to Hold," more vital than "Janice Meredith," such is Maurice Thompson's superb American romance, "Alice of Old Vincennes." It is, in addition, more artistic and spontaneous than any of its rivals.

Rochester N. Y. Herald.

Since columns have been wasted in the vain attempt to identify "the great American novel," perhaps it would be well to waive argument and stand on the bald claim that Maurice Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes" more nearly fills what we may fancy to be its requirements than any book in the closing decade of this century.

The Chicago Tribune.

The power of the story lies in its exciting incidents and in the superb way in which these are handled to bring out the traits of the various *dramatis personae.* In less skillful hands such scenes as that in which Alice shoots a drunken soldier, who is about to kill Father Beret, would become melodramatic, but somehow Mr. Maurice Thompson handles a number of such scenes without making the girl do anything than seems unnatural to her spirited and lovable character. It is the peer of Colonial romances.

TOLD by the TRADE

WILLIAM BRIGGS, the well-known Toronto publisher and bookseller, orders ten thousand copies of *"Alice of Old Vincennes."* This is the largest purchase made for the Canadian market of any new book published this year with two exceptions, one of which was *"The Redemption of David Corson."*

The purchases of the Chicago book trade for Mr. Thompson's novel exceeded an average of one thousand a day during the first two weeks of its publication.

One of the largest book stores in the country sold at retail their first lot of two hundred and fifty copies before noon of the day they were unpacked.

Fleming H. Revell Company, Publishers, Chicago and New York, say: *"Carvel"* was quick, *"Harum"* was quicker, but *"Alice of Old Vincennes"* was instantaneous.

American Baptist Publication Society says: *"Alice"* is having a remarkable sale. It demonstrates that our people are ripe to appreciate a powerful historical novel of colonial days, with the scene laid in the middle west.

# of OLD VINCENNES

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BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st.
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Gregg's Shorthand School, 57 Washington-st.

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E. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 up. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper, cashier, and general office man; experienced in credits, capable of filling position of trust and responsibility; bonded $3,000; married; unquestionable habits; best of references; fair compensation. Address H 960, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man, 23, as cashier, clerk, bookkeeper, office work, etc.; preferable evenings, afternoons, or both; references, bond. N 2117, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CLERICAL, BY FULLY competent man of 53; gilt-edged references. Address J 822, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR STUDENT TO earn board and room, bookkeeping or office work preferred. 509 W. Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH wholesale or retail jewelry house; best of refs. Address H 976, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; A1 shoe furnishing man; can trim. Address H 921, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, experienced fire insurance clerk, or general office man. Address H 708, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER, salesman; anything respectable; low wages. Address H 470, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL OFFICE assistant; 27 years old; refs. F 278, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESman, city or road; salary. Address N 144, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ENGINEER AND electrician; 17 years' experience; best references; strictly temperate; small wages. DOW, 1887 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS painter, calciminer, and hardwood finisher in hotel or office building; good references; will work reasonably. JAMES BREEN, care 85 S. Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ELECTROPLATER. A1 man, would like a position. Address H 606, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ASSISTANT ENGIneer, licensed, age 24; anything. H 944, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WATCHMAKER and jeweler in city; best refs. H 975, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED HOUSE man, private family, city or suburb. G T 449, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS English butler; references; wages $40. Address A. STREET, 92 W. Main-st., Rochester, N. Y.

Coachmen. Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COLORED MAN, as coachman; married; best city references; 14 years in one family. 3612 State-st. ROBERT DAVIS.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; best city references. Address H 810, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general work; city ref's. N 1166, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER, young man; S. P operator; 3 years' exp. Address T 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED MALE stenographer; reasonable salary. H 717, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — AS EASTERN REPRESentative of Western house, by energetic, pushing young man; experienced, capable manager and salesman; thoroughly acquainted in New York and East. Address M 201, Chicago Tribune, World Bldg., N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER MAN, AS assistant janitor or to work around house. GUST ANDERSON, 354 Watt-av., Pullman, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR IN OFFICE or flat building by single man of long experience. RASSON, 282 N. Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 28 with a desire to study; am willing to do any kind of work. Address H 826, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COLLECTOR; 5 years' experience; reasonable salary. Address H 906, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; MARried; no children; references. N 105, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE YOUNG man; any kind work. Address H 724, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — COPYING OR DICTAtion; perfect work warranted. J 941, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED, EDUCATED young man at anything; $9. H 821, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS asst. bookkeeper. MILDRED CIHLAR, 498 S. Winchester-av.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COLORED girl, cook, wants work in Christian family. Call 896 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL HOUSEwork, by colored girl; experienced. 2720 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SCOTCH GIRL, AS chambermaid or general, with some experience and willing to learn. Apply to 2229 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COOK; COLORED; stranger in city. 2013 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED — COOK AND LAUNdress, by a Wisconsin girl. 3130 Forest-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER; good cook. 1A Carl-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY VIENNA DRESSmaker, in private family; lately arrived. 487 W. 14th-st. ERNESTINE KOHN.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT CHILD'S nurse, hotel preferred. Address MISS OWEN, 734 Clybourn-av., 2d floor.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — SERVANTS, ALL nationalities; private families; house domestics. Mutual Aid Association, 102 Dearborn-av., phone White 313.

SITUATIONS WANTED—DOMESTIC SERVants, all nationalities; private families. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN girl, housework; city. Call 347 E. North-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, EDucated, eight years' mercantile commercial experience; Remington; use N. W. Elevated; $10 to $12. Address H 751, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXP. STENOGrapher; owns machine and familiar with office work; no agencies. S., 1639 Belmont-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY BRIGHT, NEAT, intelligent young lady stenographer; $5. Address H 767, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED STEnographer wishes to work half days. Address J 808, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY stenographer now employed. H 713, Tribune.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—POLICY NO. 108,510, ISsued by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance company, on the life of William J. Bardon. The finder will please return it to the undersigned. Application has been made for the issuing of a duplicate. W. J. BARDON, 21 Sherman-st.

SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO questions asked for watch, chain, and locket lost on North State-st. car about 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, Nov. 6. THOS. W. PRINDIVILLE, 709 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

LOST — LIBERAL REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked for return of dress, hat, and other articles taken from 4050 Prairie-av. Nov. 15. Address above number, first flat, or H 805, Tribune office.

LOST—GOLD SPECTACLES IN ALMER COE case, Thursday morning, vicinity Clark and Washington-st. ELLEN HEDRICK, 1st floor, 100 Washington-st. Reward.

LOST—POCKETBOOK, AT "L" STATION, 5TH-av. and Randolph. Finder will be rewarded if returned to MISS M. PARK, 3068, 56 5th-av.

LOST—BIG GREAT DANE DOG, MOUSE GRAY color; reward. 1932 Oakdale-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—" ON SPECIAL CREDIT AT CASH PRICES."
"From head to toe" we clothe a single person or a family complete.
"From parlor to kitchen" we furnish a home. We operate a special credit department store for salaried people and those in moderate circumstances, and invite your inspection.
Established 1883. E. SHOWERS & CO. 215 and 219 State-st., 2d and 3d floors.

PERSONAL—
ATTENTION! Wrinkles removed in one HOUR by using the FAMOUS ORIENTAL discovery. It is positively guaranteed to contain no poison and does not cause the least irritation. Every skin blemish disappears like magic, leaving the complexion as perfect as in childhood. To prove its merits this valuable article will be sold for $1. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Address MRS. F. HOWARD, Lafayette, Ind.

PERSONAL—YOUR OLD FUR GARMENT made over to look like one of this year's styles at a small expense. We operate our own workrooms and do fur repairing and remodeling at a great saving. All work guaranteed. Bring in your garments. Let us give you an estimate. MANDEL BROS.

PERSONAL—THE HOLDREDGE SAFETY pocket lock on sale at all first-class clothing stores and haberdashers.
Chicago office, R. 514, 225 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—BUY WHEAT AND CORN ON present conditions; present prices look cheap; send for our book, "Successful Speculation," free. J. K. COMSTOCK, 23 Traders' Building, Chicago.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts destroyed forever by electric needle; eyebrows and foreheads perfectly shaped; 10 years' experience. MME. SEIFERT, 141 Madison. Sample, 10c.

PERSONAL—ARE YOU IN TROUBLE? WRITE us. Secret Service department; legal advice free. American Credit Service Ass'n, 145 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL — WANTED — MEMBERS HOME Forum in A. O. desiring information to call or address Fraternal Bureau, R. 412, 263 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL — WRINKLES, MOLES, ALL traces of old age removed permanently. TOMPKINS, M. D., 1308 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—ROACHES AND BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL—LEKKO SCOURING SOAP CLEANS kitchen floors, painted woodwork, bathtubs, sinks, and carpets. Grocers sell Lekko.

PERSONAL—EDITORIAL BUREAU FURNISHes lectures, papers, sermons, etc. Address J 835, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—EVENING SCHOOL, HAIRDRESSing and manicuring, opens Monday, Nov. 12. 1731 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—A NEW INVENTION. THE HOLdredge Safety Pocket Lock; it will pay you to investigate. R. 514, 225 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—IF YOUR HANDS GET VERY DIRty, Lekkoene Toilet Soap will thoroughly cleanse them; 5 and 10 cents; druggists and grocers.

PERSONAL—MANICURING, ELECTRIC FAcial and scalp treatments; baldness cured. An assistant wanted. 56 5th-av.

PERSONAL—SEAMSTRESSES WITH RED tape, in a(i)ristocratic suburbs, to sell 22c butter & 5c horseradish for Horseradish Jack, 68 Randolph

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed by electric needle; cure guaranteed. MME. A. KALLMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — REMODEL, REPAIR SEALSKIN garments, half price of other furriers; reliable work. Estb. 1887. GREENBURG, 191 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—WHY WEAR GLOSSY CLOTHES? My new discovery for removing it: shine entirely removed or no charge. G. MILLER, 144 La Salle.

PERSONAL—WICKES' PRIVATE DETECTIVE Agency, 1810 Wabash-av.; success or no pay.

PERSONAL—LADIES, GET A FREE SAMPLE of Marbourg Skin Food. 34 Monroe-st., Room 35.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS, WATCHES ON easy payments. LOFTIS BROS., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—GERMAN IN 5 WEEKS; HAUPT'S practical lessons. 438 Athenæum. 26 Van Buren.

PERSONAL—DEAFNESS CURED OR NO PAY. C. H. ROWAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

BELGIAN HARES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THOROUGHBRED BELgian hares: four red feet; golden color; 500 to select from: see the great Lord Lipton and champion Golden Queen. The American Belgian Hare Co., 209 S. Sacramento-av.

LORD ASHBORNE, ROCHDALE QUEEN, AND other exhibition prize-winners; bargains in young from English prize winners; Pashodas, the best of everything; we can save you money on 1 or 100. Northwestern Belgian Hare Co., 404 Dearborn-st.

500 PEDIGREED HARES AT HALF VALUE; $500 will buy half interest in paying Belgian hare and fancy stock business; investigate quick. Address N 179, Tribune office.

AUCTION SALE TO THIN OUT BIG SHIPMENT from California (pedigree stock) 2 p. m. today. 98 E. Randolph-st.

MUST SACRIFICE MY ENTIRE STOCK OF Domestic and Imported Belgians, hutches, etc., on account of sickness. 609 W. Madison.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS AT COST—WE CAN SUIT every purse, and will give you the best the market affords for the least money before making your purchase examine our stock and convince yourself of this fact; rentals $3. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 204 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 4116.

$3 PER MO. RENTAL—REMS., S. P., OLIVERS, etc.; all makes for sale on reasonable terms. A. P. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st.

MY NO. 2 REM. FOR SALE, $25. CALL OR ADdress A. P. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND YOUR WATCH BY wearing the HOLDRIDGE SAFETY POCKET LOCKS. R. 514, 225 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY SEAL OR PERSIAN LAMB coat; 36 or 38 bust; must be a bargain; state price. Address H 932, Tribune office.

H. S., 474 N. CLAK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND POOL TAbles; rented tables, with privilege of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collendar Co., 263 Wabash.

ELEGANT BRUNSWICK POOL AND BILLIARD tables; sell, rent, reasonable. Fowler, 672 VanBuren.

BOATS AND YACHTS.

WANTED—A 3 OR 6 H. P. STEAM YACHT. HARRY LAWLER, 73 Union-st.

WANT 20-FT. GASOLINE LAUNCH; LOWEST price; describe. M. D. RIDER, 156 La Salle.

PRINTING.

1,000 CARDS, 50CTS.; ENVELOPES, $1.50; BILLheads, etc., $1.25; pamphlets, catalogues, circulars cheap. E. FANTUS, 183 Clark. Tel. Cen. 84.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—AND TO OPERate typewriter; young man; prefer one who can take shorthand notes; state age, reference, experience, and salary expected. Address, by letter only, F. P. TURNER, 2731 Quinn-st.

BILL CLERK—EXPERIENCED; MUST BE quick and accurate at figures; state age and salary; good opportunity for advancement. Address N 215, Tribune office.

CLERK—YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 20 YEARS OF age, for clerical position in large office; must be neat in appearance and write a good, plain hand; do not take up our time unless you are a good writer. Address in own handwriting, stating salary wanted, H G 126, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED ASSISTANT, AT once, in a Stock Yards store; good place for right party. Address G G 748, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED MAN FOR GENERAL OFFICE work; must be a good writer. Apply to Supt., The Fair.

GROCERY CLERK AND PACKER—NONE BUT experienced. See WALTER EAGLE, H. R. Eagle & Co., 76 Wabash-av.

YOUNG MAN—TO TAKE CHARGE OF BASEment toy department; references required. Apply in person to corner 6 dry goods store, Evanston, Ill.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

AGGRESSIVE SOLICITOR, JOIN INDIANA crew on art publication; convincing talker, good appearance; can make $40 to $50 week; new work; $20 week salary, R. R. fare, and commission; crew leaves Saturday. JOHN S. MAXWELL, 1070 Caxton Building.

AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER WHO CAN FURNISH SATISFACTORY REFERENCES CAN SECURE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE GENERAL AGENCY RENEWAL CONTRACT FROM THE ILLINOIS LIFE INS. CO., 134 MONROE-ST.

BOOK SALESMEN—TWO, ON A NEW DE LUXE proposition; introduction secured; new work, new plan; enormously remunerative. Address in confidence, G L 353, Tribune office.

CANVASSERS—IMMEDIATELY, TO GO SOUTH for the winter; carfare advanced reliable men; permanent, stable, exceedingly satisfactory, new, low-priced novel—necessity; mention age and reference. Belmar Mfg. Co., Canton, Pa.

CANVASSERS — LADIES AND GENTS TO sell Wright's Chapine Salve and Cough Syrup; the best on the market; good commission. Call or address GEO. H. WRIGHT, 6249 Sangamon-st.

CITY SALESMEN—UP-TO-DATE, CLEAN-CUT, capable solicitors for high-class specialty; best refs.; liberal terms; com. basis. 306 Fisher Bldg.

EXPERIENCED MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS salesmen, with knowledge of window dressing; must come well recommended; steady position to right party; state salary and references. Address H 934, Tribune office.

HOUSE CANVASSERS—FOR AMERICA, CANada, and Mexico; transportation furnished. Traynor Music Co.

LIVE MAN TO SELL GLASS ADVERTISING signs; commission. N 174, Tribune office.

MAN—RELIABLE MAN, WITH MODERN ideas of business and first-class testimonials as to character, etc., can secure a profitable position by calling on GEORGE E. WILLIS, 401, 100 Washington-st.

MAN—EDUCATED, ENERGETIC; SALARY OR guarantee. DODD, MEAD & CO., Room 507 Rand-McNally Building.

MEN—WHO ARE NOW ENGAGED IN REPREsenting wholesale tailoring firms, and who have been successful in the line; the very largest wholesale tailoring concern in the United States will give such men an opportunity to make more money than what they are making. All the very best sample equipments, such as woolens on consignment basis, etc., will be furnished; every detail of work will be opened without requiring investment of the salesmen, and salaries guaranteed to good parties; good tailoring salesmen will find this their opportunity. We do not advise the others to apply. Address A. H. NICOLL, Lock Box 829, Chicago, Ill.

MEN—FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO-DATE, LIFE INsurance men; to those who are reliable and can handle the trade we are prepared to offer very remunerative position; highest testimonials as to character, etc.; call and see GEORGE E. WILLIS, 401, 100 Washington-st.

SALESMAN—A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE desires the services of a thoroughly energetic and experienced salesman who has sold some staple line to retail grocers; don't reply unless willing to give us full benefit of your energy and ability six days a week. The territory is a good one and thoroughly established, and want only a good man, to whom we will pay salary that will be satisfactory to mention age and full information regarding experience; correspondence confidential. Address H G 826, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, SPECIAL LINE; also an all-round, general line, grocery salesman for good, old established territory, by prominent jobbing grocery house; must have ability and be able to handle the trade; will pay good salary to right party; give age, experience in full, and reference. Address H 736, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—OR SOLICITOR—A LARGE FOREIGN HOUSE WANTS A PERMANENT, RESPONSIBLE, and IMPORTANT position to fill, where ABILITY and ENERGY is required; integrity and character necessary; only men of exceptional ability considered; state age, previous lines, with full particulars. Address G T 555, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CALLING ON COUNTRY STORE trade, to sell our selections line of dry goods on commission, as a side line only, for spring trade. FRANK D. LaLANNE & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED INSTALLMENT salesman to sell our line of household goods from wagons. C. F. ADAMS CO., 221 State-st., third floor.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, EXPERIENCED, TO sell staple line; must have best of references and give bond; state lowest salary we can be satisfactory. Address H 818, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, SELLING JOBbing hardware trade; state age, experience, references, salary expected. Address H G 632, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO SELL A SPECIALTY TO DOCtors, dentists, artists, saloons, barbers; fills a long felt want. 520, 125 La Salle-st.

SALESMAN—$50 PER MONTH TO YOUR salary; best side line in country. WILSON, Mgr., R. 29, 192-194 Clark-st.

SALESMAN—TO SELL, AS SIDE LINE, HUmane collar; sells on sight. Box 122, Atlanta, Ga.

SALESMAN—BEST SIDE LINE ON MARKET; factory, 128 N. Morgan-st.

SALESMEN—EVERYWHERE (MASONS) TO sell Bible-pictorially approved of George Washington in the garb of a Mason, 17½x21¼, to retail for $1, unframed; sample copy mailed on receipt of 50c. Oriental Pub. Co., 462 Wyoster-av., Chicago.

SALESMEN—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED CHICAGO tea, cigar, and spice jobbing house, a few more first-class salesmen; state age, territory, experience, if verse sales, salary or commission expected. Address C X 60, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — FOR OFFICE SPECIALTIES, BY sample; easy sellers; liberal terms; we help you start; exclusive ter.; earn $20 weekly; cat. free. Model Mfg. Co., Box 60, South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—TO SELL BLATCHFORD'S CALF meal to the country flour and feed trade. Apply to J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

SALESMEN—3 MEN OF GOOD APPEARANCE for city and outside; special work; liberal weekly advance. Call 1308 Fisher Bldg.

SALESMEN'S CLEARING HOUSE—NEVER sleeps; clips, advertises, cooperates. 37 Commerce Bldg. [Circular.]

SALESMEN — TRAVELING; STAPLE SIDE line. Small sample. 25 N. State-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—CITY—TO SELL THE RETAIL grocery trade. 2338 Wentworth-av.

SOLICITOR — A GOOD, BRAINY SOLICITOR with ability to produce results, can obtain a well paying position with a well-known Chicago corporation; bond required. Address H R 232, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS — HIGH GRADE, EXPERIENCED in correspondence school work; successful man can earn from $50 to $50 per week; bond required. Address H 232, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—FIVE, FOR ONE OF THE BEST selling articles mfd.; $5 per day easy. 2558 Prairie-av.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—TO REPRESENT US in country State tributary to Chicago on our line of hosiery and linings. Will make exceptionally very remunerative position; highest testimonials as to character, etc.; call and see GEORGE E. WILLIS, 401, 100 Washington-st.

TRAVELING MEN—RUNNING OUT OF CHICAgo to carry a side line; no samples.
Chicago Oil and Mining Exchange,
106 La Salle-st.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT BOY FOR OFFICE; ONE WHO will take instruction in stenography and typewriting for his services. Address G B 875, Tribune office.

BOYS—TWO, FOR JEWELRY WORK; MUST have had at least one year's experience. Apply jewelry workroom, MARSHALL FIELD & CO., N. Wabash-av.

OFFICE BOY—18 YRS., SOME EXPERIENCE, and living at home; salary $6. G L 357, Tribune.

Trades.

ARTIST — WHO IS CAPABLE OF DOING A fine class of commercial designing. Sanders' Engraving Co., St. Louis.

CANDY MAKER—FOR HARD GOODS. ADdress N 177, Tribune office.

CIGARMAKERS, ROLLERS, AND BUNCHMAKers—Call 1 to 3. 1 Franklin-st.

ENGRAVERS—(WOOD); STEADY POSITIONS and good wages. The Hawtin Engraving Co., 147 5th-av.

ENGRAVERS—THREE, ON SILVERWARE. Apply jewelry workroom, MARSHALL FIELD & CO., N. Wabash-av.

FOREMAN—THAT UNDERSTANDS FINISHing of picture frame moldings in hardwood, gilding, etc; steady position. OSCAR ONKEN & CO., Cincinnati, O.

FUR LINERS AND CLEANERS—FIRST-CLASS. Apply fur department, 3d floor. CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO., State and Washington-sts.

JOB COMPOSITOR—GEO. L. STEVENS, 65 Plymouth-pl.

MAN—TO RUN WHITING MACHINE ON PICture frame moldings, and who understands ornamenting putty moldings, to act as foreman; steady position. OSCAR ONKEN & CO., Cincinnati, O.

PATTERN-MAKER—ONE ACQUAINTED WITH pump and windmill work preferred, and a man that can do some drafting if necessary; state age, experience, and give references. R. G. Marcy Mfg. Co., Bluffton, Ind.

PATTERN MAKERS—SEVERAL GOOD, ON MAchine and mill work. Address G L 364, Tribune office.

TAILORS—COATMAKERS—FIRST-CLASS MEN. At PECK & BEHRENDT, 84 Dearborn-st.

TAILORS—FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS. N. F. Brenner Tailoring Co., 77 S. Clark-st.

TINNER—AND FURNACE MAN. S. O., 18 Bryn Mawr-av., Edgewater.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

MAN—AND WIFE—AS COACHMAN AND LAUNdress; private family; must have good references. Address N 111, Tribune office.

MAN—SINGLE, FOR BARN WORK AND TO drive. 141 East 25d-st.

Employment Agencies.

AGENTS—MALE AND FEMALE, LIVING IN country, to sell teas and coffees to consumers. Good money made. Farmer and Family Tea and Coffee Co., 59 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—$25 PER DAY GUARANteed in salary or commission for every day you are in our employ. This statement is not exaggerated. We want a general agent for your territory. Our goods sell at sight to every man, woman, or child in every office, factory, and home. A person that can sell anything can make a fortune; every article patented and never before sold in your territory. Exclusive agency granted and a free outfit of samples to start right to work sent you on receipt of your application. Write at once, as we only want one good man for your territory. The BRAHAM CO., 378, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED — IN EVERY WATER works town in the U. S. for the "Modern" filter; latest and most novel design; first ever made to recharge in one minute; one gross "fiber cotton" filling a year's supply; free with each; light, neat, handsome; sells as soon as sediment taken from the water is seen on cotton; reserved territory; send for circulars and terms. Modern Filter Co., 243 Franklin-st., Boston, Mass.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE—WE OFFER YOU something good; not to be classed with the wild and unreasonable schemes and inducements, so called, that are held out by some firms who are looking for agents; WE MEAN BUSINESS; we want reliable, intelligent, and energetic men, AND WE OFFER TO SUCH A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. GRIFFITH & GRIFFITH, Chicago.

AGENTS — HE WHO HESITATES IS LOST. Time, tide, and territory wait for no man; therefore, agents, respond immediately; a scientific phenomenon, the Star of Bethlehem; an indestructible substitute for the collapsible gaiter; "MANTLE" leads to prosperity. RICHARD VON HEINE, 119 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS, FIELD MANAgers and solicitors for entirely new and thoroughly meritorious publication; the whole field is fresh; good references required; exceptional opportunity for men of good character; no others need apply. J. D. KENYON, Room 702 Plymouth Building, Chicago.

AGENTS ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent. profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 58, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—ENERGETIC, RELIABLE PRODUCing agents for the best and latest proposition in life insurance; to men who can make the proper showing general agents' contracts will be made with liberal renewals. Federal Life Insurance Co., 523 Marquette Bldg.

AGENTS MINT MONEY SELLING WONDERful "Takeapart" sign outfit; makes any sign; over thousand changes possible; just invented; beautiful and practical; every store buys; low priced; 200 per cent profit; no competition. A. H. BEHREND, 397 E. 52d-st., New York.

AGENTS — FOUR-LINE RUBBER STAMP reading "Past due! This account has no doubt escaped your notice! Will you please call?" with a remittance by return mail and oblige." Price 25 cents. PAGE, 189 La Salle-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR ACORN GASOLINE lamps; biggest money-maker out; $4 and upward; big profits; quick sales; stay sold when sold; no other lamp like it; artistic catalogue. Acorn Brass Works, 30 Jefferson-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS TO SELL OUR 25C BOOK XMAS books: 50c book 15c; $1 book 25c; $1.50 book 50c; $2.50 book 75c; credit given; freight paid; outfit free. Ferguson Pub. Co., 1237 6th-st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS — EVERYWHERE; GUARANTEED monthly compensation weekly introducing meritorious preparations; experience unnecessary; limited investment required; position permanent. Waywell-Chappell Co., X 40, 42 River-st.

GENERAL AGENTS AND MAIL ORDER PEOple supplied with latest and best sellers; we also solicit, buy, sell, make, and market meritorious inventions; correspondence solicited. Rapid Mfg. Co., Chicago.

BIG MONEY FOR AGENTS SELLING NEW gasoline burner for all kerosene lamps; 200 per cent profit; quick sales; no risks; sample outfit free. Write at once. A. X., Luther Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

RAWLINS' CLENZINE SELLS AT SIGHT; A necessity in every household; $3 to $6 a day easily made; outfit free. 250 Jefferson-st., Ladies. W. E. GOODMAN & CO., 182 State-st., R. 46.

AGENTS—YOU WILL BE WELL REPAID FOR sending stamp for full particulars, plans, etc., of the mail order business. National Sec., Dept. D, Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y.

AGENTS—$3 TO $4 A DAY MADE SELLING the magic ball toy; biggest holiday novelty out; send 6 cents in stamps for sample and terms. Edgar Novelty Co., 134 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO SELL ALABAMA FRUIT LANDS ON AN entirely new plan. It takes. Call M. E. SCOTT, General Agent, Room 214, 164 Dearborn-st.

MEN—BRAND NEW SCHEME, SEASONABLE, attractive, and remunerative; splendid chance, steady work in your own district; men or women; salary or commission. Apply 74 Commerce Bldg.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN—WE WILL START a few good men on the road; easy work; big money. 315 New Era Building.

AGENTS WANTED — TO SELL A NEW SEWING machine attachment. Call from 9 to 12 a. m. 813 Opera-House Bldg., 112 Clark-st.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED MENZENhauer guitar zithers on weekly payments. 298 Milwaukee-av.

AGENTS—EVERYWHERE, FOR HOUSEHOLD article. Write for terms. Oriental Odoflora Co., 1543 Addison-st., Chicago.

PORTRAIT CANVASSERS—ONLY GOOD MEN need apply; highest commission paid to right men. Peerless Art Studios, 53 Dearborn-st.

$100 MONTHLY—NEW PATENT METALLIC bread boards; sample free. K. FORSHEE CO., Cincinnati, O.

OUR BUSINESS IS BOOMING; WE NEED MORE live salesmen; permanent employment. Dr. Reid Cushion Shoe Co., 67 Clark, Room 304.

WE PAY $18 A WEEK AND EXPENSES TO men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound. Javelle Mfg. Co., Dept. 140, Parsons, Kan.

AGENTS—RUBBER HEEL HORSESHOES; good sellers. 25 N. State-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—EITHER SEX CALL 113 Madison-st.,

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW CORNER BUILDING—
4000—CALUMET-AV.—4000.
5 to 7 rooms, finished in SELECTED hardwoods; sideboards, CONSOLES, and all conveniences NEEDED to make a perfect flat.
Now ready for occupancy.
NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"LES TOURS," COR. INDIANA-av. and 44th-st.—5 rooms; steam heat; hardwood floors, tapestry hung entrances, carpeted halls, etc. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ROCHESTER APARTMENTS, 2255 South Park-av., 4-room flat; steam heat, hot water, gas range, laundry, telephone, etc., cheap. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—521 35TH-ST., NEAR WENTWORTH-av., 4 and 5 room flats; $8, $12, $13.
H. F. WILLIAMS, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—4635 VINCENNES-AV. FINE 7-room corner flat; price, $40; reduced rent to May 1.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ALLEY L 6-ROOM FLAT. 6611 Ellis-av.; $25; very light; up to date. OWNER, 175 Dearborn-st., R. 803.

TO RENT—FLATS FURNISHED FOR LIGHT housekeeping; heat, light, etc. Hutchins, 98 36th.

TO RENT—OREGON APARTMENTS, 1520 MICHIGAN-BLVD., six rooms; best in city.

TO RENT—ARIZONA APARTMENTS, 42D-ST. and Lake-av.; 5 rooms, furnished. 1165 Oakland.

TO RENT—ARIZONA APARTMENTS, 42D-ST. and Lake-av.; 4 to 6 rooms; elegant.

TO RENT—FLATS—3 AND 4 ROOMS, STEAM, $14 to $18. 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS; STEAM HEAT, HOT water, gas range, etc.; $10 up. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS, 6340 STAR-AV., WOODLAWN; 4235 Oakenwald-av.; 33 43d-st. $12 each.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY, 5 ROOMS, $25; steam, etc. 6311 Drexel, 5 rooms, $15.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT WITH GAS RANGE and bath. No. 1818 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT — $18 AND $25 — 2096 WILCOX-AV., elegant new modern steam heated 4 and 5 room flat flats; gas ranges, porcelain plumbing, hot water, all conveniences; fine neighborhood; near Garfield Park. See janitor on premises, or
ALBERT WAHL, 177 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—965 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 6-ROOM flats, steam heat and hot water, etc.; only $25. Apply GRAY BROWN, 805 W. Madison-st. Phone West 279.

North Side.

TO RENT—935 N. CLARK-ST., NR. GARFIELD-av., first floor flat, 6 rooms and bath; $17.
H. F. WILLIAMS, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—1355 DIVERSEY-BLVD., NEAR N. W. El. road station; 2d floor flat, 6 rooms and bath; $15 month. H. F. WILLIAMS, 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—6-ROOM MODERN FLAT, steam heat, near Metropolitan L station. Address H 943, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—2-STORY STORE BUILDING, N. E. corner Erie and Lincoln-sts.; thoroughly repaired and decorated; 7 rooms on 2d floor; suitable for saloon or market. H. F. WILLIAMS, R. 620, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HALF STORE AND ROOMS, AND barn; $12.50, without, $10. 1031 W. Lake-st. Separate water closet, sink, etc. Owner, 234 La Salle-st., Room 504. Prefer cigar store.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SPACE IN A LARGE BOOK STORE for the use of a clerk in art goods. Address H R 207, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE IN BUILDING n. w. corner Wells and Division-sts.
H. F. WILLIAMS, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—SPACE, WITH STEN. SERV.; TEL.; Dun's, desk, vault; all $10. 520 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM. FULLER, 42 RIVER-st., Room 419.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—WELL LIGHTED FLOORS, 50X166 ft., with power, steam heat, freight and passenger elevators, electric light, and automatic sprinklers. 153 and 155 Jackson-blvd. See engineer.

TO RENT—$10, 3D FLOOR, CORNER BUILDING, fine light, 50x50; near Desplaines and Fulton-sts.
REGELIN, JENSON & CO., 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HAVE NEW FACTORY BUILDING, modern; there are a few vacant lofts; no better in city. Apply to Mr. Peterson-st. See janitor.
JOSEPH DOWNEY, owner, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—10,000 SQ. FT. MFG. FLOOR SPACE; power, heat, good light, elevators; cheap; can divide; central location. DOGGETT, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—GREAT ADVERTISING CORNER—North Clark, cable cars pass porch; s. w. corner Michigan-st. and La Salle-av.; brick building on 80x100 ft. ground; will thoroughly repair or remodel to suit. H. F. WILLIAMS, R. 620, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING, 2 FLOORS AND CEMENTED BASEMENT, 50x100, 122x124, S. Green-st., near Jackson-blvd.; if required, will build on two additional floors. BAKER BROS.,
72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A LEADING DOWN-TOWN, WEST Side, vacant business corner, to lease for long term; 30,000 square feet; very desirable for large business; large private rear entrance; splendid light. F. A. WINKELMAN, 166 E. Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN WHOLESALE AND CENTRAL business district, lofts, 50x80 feet, located on Logan Square, then walk one block south to Catalpa-pl. Owner on premises all the week and Sunday.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN MAYWOOD—

$50 or more cash and $25 per month buys a fine 6, 7, or 8-room house, all modern conveniences, water, sewer, electric lights, parquette floors, stone foundations. Send for particulars. Open every day. Call at city office for free tickets or take Madison-st. cable and electric cars to Maywood office. Proviso Land Association,
24 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA HOME—
ONLY $3,750.
Pretty and well built 8-room residence; fine arrangement and time open plumbing; furnace; lot 50x185; near depot and street cars; easy terms.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BERWYN SNAP—
Residence, 7 rooms; furnace; stone foundation. Fine street, 50-ft. lot; non-resident owner. Cost him $4,000. Try $2,500; terms easy.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON HOMES—
WE HAVE SOME BARGAINS.
Call for list.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 7-ROOM MODERN, EVANSTON corner residence; only $5,000; cost $4,000; nice shrubbery. GEIST, 145 La Salle-st., R. 609.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT PALOS PARK—1-ACRE lots on wooded hills, plateaus, $300; $10 cash, balance monthly; fare 13c. Monson & Co., 144 La Salle.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—7-ROOM HOUSE; modern; bargain. Address N 163, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE — DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING acres, Calumet River frontage, and two railroads; $50,000 cash, balance 5 years; no exchange; commission to broker. N 220, Tribune office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—SUMMER RESORT, 1 MILE LAKE frontage, accessible to 3,000,000 people in two hours or less. Address H 942, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM AND FRUIT LAND near Ocean Springs and Biloxi Bay resorts. ONLY $5 PER ACRE up.
INVESTIGATE AT ONCE.
This is not a scheme to separate you from your money or trade for your worthless property, but a partnership land deals.
The lands we offer are near good R. R. CITIES, CANNING FACTORIES, SUMMER AND WINTER RESORTS, etc.
Our lands are good RICH SOIL and are GREAT PRODUCERS, and being NEAR BEST MARKETS are equaled by none that are offered for sale in Chicago, and
NO LANDS are offered here
FOR LESS MONEY.
BIG EXCURSION NOV. 20, 1900.
FIRST-CLASS ROUND TRIP RATES CHEAP.
GULF LAND COMPANY,
1232 MONADNOCK BLOCK, CHICAGO.

FOR SALE—HO! FOR VIRGINIA—

Tickets sold for one fare plus $2 for round trip to Virginia points. Tickets for sale on Nov. 20th, Dec. 4 and 18, 1900.
If you look for health, pleasure, investment, business openings, or farm lands, call or write.
PAUL SCHERER,
Ag. L. & I., N. & W. Ry.
Room 308-9 Marquette Bldg.

FOR SALE—CANOE HIGHLANDS COLONY—Last landseekers' excursion of the year; choice land, $3 to $10 per acre; 400 feet above the lake; 50 miles from Mobile and Pensacola; excursion Tuesday, Nov. 20; round trip, $24, credited on purchase; no expense at Canoe. Call on
Gen. L. BAKER, Room 133 Hotel Morrison.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS IMPROVED FARMS ON easy payts. at only $40 per acre up.
Four and a half per cent and 5 per cent loans made on farms. N. BUTLER HAYNES & CO.,
132 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—SEE ADV. COMMONWEALTH MEXican Plantation Association under heading "Business Chances." We offer dividends, not promises.

FOR SALE—$1,800—10 ACRES, NEAR S. HAVEN, Mich.; house, barn, poultry house; 500 peach, 120 pear, all bearing; small fruit; cash or clear city property. GILBERT, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEFORE BUYING OR SELLING A farm or negotiating a loan, read "Farm Loans and City Bonds." 185 La Salle-st. Sample copy, 10c; one year, $1.

FOR SALE—250-ACRE GRAIN AND STOCK farm, at station, only 45 miles from Chicago; only $30 per acre. GEIST, 145 La Salle-st., R. 609.

FOR SALE—TEXAS RICE, STOCK RANCHES, and farm lands, 10c to 100,000 acres, $1 to $5 per acre. O. M. PETERSON, 1039 Unity Bldg.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AVOID THE cold by living in sunny California.
15 acres Los Angeles County.
54 acres Los Angeles County.
108 acres Riverside County.
And lots of others, any price. Correspondence solicited. J. N. BUCHANAN, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FRUIT AND FARMING lands in Alabama. Prices low and terms easy on our liberal new plan. Purchaser participates in profits. Call or write for descriptive pamphlets. M. R. SCOTT, Gen. Agt., Room 214, 194 Dearborn-st.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—10 ACRES IN-joining the town site of Lake View, California; plenty of water; a bargain.
J. N. BUCHANAN, 99 Randolph-st.

MEXICAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—SEE ADV. COMMONWEALTH MEXican Plantation Association under heading "Business Chances." We offer dividends, not promises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR VACANT south of 60th-st., between Halsted and Western and adjacent to Rock Island road; give price and location. Address H R 219, Tribune office.

WANTED — OWNERS WISHING TO MAKE quick sales, consult our Auction department. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., s. w. cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—EVANSTON RESIDENCE—
For customer meaning business, on cash basis.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 La Salle-st.

WANTED—PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE—FOR clear lots; trades see me. OSCAR E. TAYLOR, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—THE BEST 2-FLAT BUILDING THAT $5,000 cash will buy along N. W. L., north of Center-st. Address N 139, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

HAVE LOT 228X297, NEW BUILDING 40X150, double oak flooring, double pine siding, gravel roof, stone foundation; located in good, timber country where anything in woodworking line can be made cheap. Will trade. What have you? Address G L 468, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—

Now 6-flat building, choice location; rent $3,360. Incumbrance $16,000, 5 per cent, 5 years. Want clear vacant or old improved.
Address H G 640, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE BRICK IMPROVED Chicago corner business block, situated at a trade center, on good retail street, and now paying 5 per cent net on $120,000; incumbrance $80,000; will take good clear vacant or improved for equity.
EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 Washington-st.

WELL LOCATED, CLEAR, OLD IMPROVED, and assume for first-class modern 6-flat building; Hyde Park; owners only.
L. J. SMITH & BRO.,
'Phone Oakland 501. 3947 Cottage Grove-av.

EXCHANGE—MODERN 7 AND 8 R. 6-FLAT, near 48th and Calumet-av.; finest renter on South Side; want vacant for 2 flats. Address H 79, W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNER—MODERN FLATS, near Alley "L," paying good income; will give clear vacant and improved and assume $10,000. Address H 551, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT NEW 6-R. H., fine location, Oak Park; cheap for cash or vacant. A. S. TERRILL, 95 Washington-st.

160X165 CLEAR EVANSTON VACANT—WILL exchange for improved incumbered. Address H 705, Tribune office.

A SIXTEEN TENEMENT BRICK CORNER, South Side, close in, to exchange for good Indiana farm. J. V. M., 306 Reaper Block.

EXCHANGE—$20,000—NEW, RUNNING, FURnished, CLEAR hotel, Ohio city 6,000, for mdse., farm, or clear city. DOGGETT, 167 Dearborn-st.

EXCHANGE—$20,000 WEST SIDE, FINE CLEAR vacant; want West Side income.
H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR ILLINOIS FARM, 1,450-acre finest corn farm, western Iowa, well improved. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK HOUSE, BERKELEY-av., $6,500, for Kenwood residence worth more.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent, without commission, attorney's fees, or charges for papers.
SPECIAL FUND to loan in any amount with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.
Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT.

We make building loans in 24 hours.

J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE, repayable in MONTHLY PAYMENTS; amount of payment made to suit borrower. Every payment REDUCES THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST, and payments can be made in advance any time, interest ceasing day of payment. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
184 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY,
from 4 to 6 PER CENT,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5 per cent; also on borrower's face; privilege to pay part or all before maturity and stop interest thereon. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—
GRAHAM & SONS, Bankers, Fire Insurance, and Steamship Agents, 134 W. Madison-st. Open evenings.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications. Lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

TWO SUMS, $2,000 AND $4,000, TO LOAN ON good real estate security. Apply
THORNTON & CHANCELLOR,
804 Masonic Temple.

CHANDLER MORTGAGE CO. [NOT INCORporated], 110 Dearborn-st. First mortgage loans on Chicago real estate; building loans. Choice 5½ per cent mortgages for sale.

TO LOAN—MONEY, $500 AND UPWARD ANY amount, on good security at 4 and 5 per cent. ON GOOD VACANT OR SUBURBAN AT 6 PER cent. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

5 TO 6 PER CENT REAL ESTATE LOANS without commission; $500 and upward.
WM. C. REINEMANN & CO., 1 BANK FLOOR, 92 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT—ANY SUM, ON improved or vacant; building loans; quick action. HARRY HOUSE, 108 La Salle-st.

WILL LOAN $500 AND UPWARDS AT 5 TO 6 PER CENT; NO DELAY; SEE US.
E. W. ZANDER & CO., 155 LA SALLE-ST.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., have funds to loan on current rates, in sums to suit; we pass on security.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO VACANT OR improved real estate, at 6 per cent; will divide. Address H 371, Tribune office.

JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 95 WASHINGTON-st., Loans on real estate; best terms; no delay; we pass on security; building loans a specialty.

H. W. BUCHMAN, 3101 STATE-ST.—RENTING, real estate loans, and insurance; collects rents, pays taxes, manages estates for non-residents.

FOR EXCEPTIONAL SECURITY WE CAN loan $2,000 to $20,000 as very low rate; quick delivery. STOUGHTON & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 LA SALLE—LOANS ON city r. e., farm loans, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois. City property exchanged for farms.

NO COMMISSION—LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate. H. D. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.; 7 telephones. Main 3350.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; BUILDING LOANS MADE.
CALLAM & VARTY, 145 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES; building loans.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., MONEY loaned on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; immediate inspection. 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LIST OF FIRST GOLD mortgages, 6 per cent to 7 per cent, $250 to $6,000. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT: WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & CONDON, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON APproved Chicago real estate security.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 91 Clark-st.

HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st., loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 83 Washington-st.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 LA SALLE-ST. MAKE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE; LOWEST RATES; QUICK ACTION.

WESTERN STATE BANK—
N. w. corner La Salle and Washington-sts.
Loans made on Chicago real estate.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO. 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable to suit borrower.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN — TWO AMOUNTS OF $1,000 AND $4,000 at 5 per cent. E. N. WEART & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st.

McLANE & GUNN, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—Real estate loans; we pass on security; no delay; small expense; building loans made.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—1 TO 9 FINE SLATE SINKS, nickel legs and fixtures [Wolf's best]; same as new; never used; taken out account changing building to hotel; big discount for quick sale. Call mornings, office of building, 271 Oakwood-blvd.

LAWYERS.

WAGES COLLECTED FOR POOR PEOPLE who have no money; we quickly collect wages, notes, rents, board bills, etc., on percentage; our charges are taken from your bill when collected; we never fail. The Greene Agency, 502-50 Dearborn-st.; telephone Main 1278.

PARTIES REQUIRING THE CONFIDENTIAL services of a trustworthy lawyer, at low rates, are solicited to call at Room 820, 125 La Salle-st. Bankruptcy proceedings conducted at total expense of $40; consultation and advice free; letters answered.

TROUBLES, PRIVATE AFFAIRS, AND PERSONAL CLAIMS quickly settled; responsible lawyer gives you any information; letters answered. MORRIS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 603.

A. GOODRICH, LAWYER, 134 DEARBORN-ST., established 1864. Advice free. Confidential, quiet service; references. 3,000 successful clients.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TODAY.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TODAY.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow any amount you want on
EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES.
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.
Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2721.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $50 TO $1,000 ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY.
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITHOUT PUBLICITY. A LOAN CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN; THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH; NO CHARGE OF ANY KIND TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE; YOU RECEIVE THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IN CASH. IF YOU HAVE A LOAN NOW WE WILL PAY IT OFF AND LOAN ON PIANO, FURNITURE, HORSE, OR ANY OTHER SECURITY. CALL AND SEE US AND GET OUR TERMS. WE WILL PLEASE YOU AND CARRY IT FOR YOU AS LONG AS YOU WISH. REMEMBER, WE ARE THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN CO., IN CHICAGO. COME AND SEE US.
MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST.,
ROOMS 210 AND 211.
WEST SIDE BRANCH OFFICE.
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LIBERAL ADVANCES, WITHOUT DELAY, ON FURNITURE,
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OR ON PERSONAL PROPERTY OF ANY KIND, WITHOUT REMOVAL.
LOWEST AND MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
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Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Property left in your own possession. Our South and West side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock to accommodate people living on South and West Sides. Lowest rates in city.
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LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.
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167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304.
555 Lincoln-av., and 11 Blue Island-av., Room 307.
[Branch offices open evenings until 8:30.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money call, Friend, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower.
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LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, LIFE POLICIES, salaries and loans, and other securities, and by low rates and easy payments; it is your interest to see us before making a loan. 115 Dearborn, R. 300.

THE RAILWAY EMPLOYES SUPPLY CO., R. 500, 100 Washington-st., loans to salaried people; also household supplies furnished on time and easy payments at cash prices.

5 PER CENT FURNITURE AND PIANO LOANS at any monthly payment plan; $50 and up to good parties; honorable dealings; strictly confidential. Address H S 742, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE LOANS ON FURNITURE, ETC., at lowest rates by private party.
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ESTABLISHED 1875. TEL. HARRISON 597.
LOUIS WEBER & CO.,
241-243-245 S. CLARK-ST.
113-115 E. HARRISON-ST.

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WE MAKE LOANS TO
Any one holding a steady salaried position on their personal note, without indorser, sigure, or mortgage, at just one-half the rate of interest asked by other loan concerns. We claim to be the fairest and most legitimate concern in this line of business.
AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
ROOM 75 HARTFORD BUILDING,
140 DEARBORN-ST., CORNER OF MADISON.

$15 UP LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES with responsible concerns on your note; repay weekly or monthly; loans on diamonds, watches, sealskins, etc., at 1½ per cent; money loaned on your furniture, piano, horses, fixtures, etc.; you keep full possession; loans made anywhere in Cook County; simply call or write. NO OTHER CHARGES. Information cheerfully given. Low r., 28, and deal honestly and honorably with you.
OPEN 8 A. M. UNTIL 7 P. M.

IF YOU ARE A SALARIED EMPLOYE HOLDing a permanent position we will loan you $25 upward to $500 on your own name without mortgage, indorser, or security of any kind, at about one-half the rates usually charged.
ILLINOIS CREDIT CO.,
145 La Salle-st., Suite 409.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED — LOANS on same, 6%; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; give higher cash and loan values than companies; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ADVANCED FOR SALARIES—LADIES or gentlemen, on their own names privately; accommodations at much less cost and embarrassment than by other methods; no interest by applying to John Muiholland, R. 721, 184 La Salle-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. Loans on same, 6 per cent per annum. Give larger cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD SIERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

$20 UP LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE—NO SECurity; everything private; easy payments.
219 La Salle-st., Room 306.
TEL. MAIN 4564. OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.

BANK OF CHICAGO, 225 DEARBORN-ST.—General banking business; 4 per cent on time deposits; no charge on deposit accounts.
MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TODAY.

SALARIED PEOPLE, RETAIL MERCHANTS, teamsters, boarding-house keepers, etc., furnished money without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

WANTED—$400, PRIVATE PARTY, FOR ONE year. 2 per cent month; high salaried position. Reference and indorser. H 725, Tribune office.

BEST PRICES FOR CITY JUDGMENTS, MUNICIpal and private securities; principals only.
CHAS. T. PALMER, 35, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED on easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

SALARY LOANS — CONFIDENTIAL; BEST terms; no indorser. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., Room 23, opposite The Fair.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE — LOWEST RATES EASY PAYMENTS; NO PUBLICITY. 1424 ATLAS BLDG., 79 DEARBORN-ST.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE AT ½ the usual rate. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

PRIVATE PARTY LOANS TO SALARIED PEOple; easy payments. R. 808, 188 Madison-st.

PRIVATE PARTY LOANS TO SCHOOL TEACHers; low rates; no publicity. H 913, Tribune.

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CALIFORNIA AND NORTH PACIFIC COAST—special service given to their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping car excursions, enables passengers for California and Pacific Coast points to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible at the least expense. Leave Chicago every Thursday and Saturday, via Chicago & Alton Ry., over the "Scenic Route," by way of Kansas City and the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. For particulars write or call on PHILLIPS-JUDSON CO., 349 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

RAILROAD TICKET BROKERS.

RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND exchanged. ALBERT J. GEIS, 208 S. Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOLES AND HAIR PERMANENTLY REMOVed. Mail appointments to 615, 59 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

IMPORTANT TO PIANO PURCHASERS—

END-OF-THE-YEAR CLEARING SALE AT LYON & HEALY'S.

This week you will find at Lyon & Healy's a long list of bargains in Steinways, Knabes, Krakauers, Fischers, Sterlings, and of other makes. If you are at all in the market for an instrument you cannot afford to neglect an early visit of inspection.
Prices by far the lowest in Chicago.
At Lyon & Healy's you find a different class of pianos from those shown elsewhere. The new styles, even in the inexpensive grades, are very much more beautiful than any uprights hitherto placed on the market. Examine the bargains they offer in the new pianos at $122, $135, and $145. Also the special lot of new pianos being closed out at $100 on easy terms.
These in used pianos you will find at Lyon & Healy's values not approached elsewhere. Note these few:
Chickering upright, $150; Hallet & Davis upright, $175; Dobson upright, $125; Chickering upright, $195; Bond upright, $100; Marleton upright, $150; New England upright, $150; Smith upright, $150; Steinway upright, $225; Leland parlor upright, $150; Howard upright, $150; Marshall & Wendell upright, $75; Franklin upright, $100; Chase upright $150; Steinway grand, discontinued pattern, $495; Steinway grand, $300; large mahogany Knabe upright, $300; two used Knabe grands at a sacrifice; Mathusek upright, $125; fine Steinway square, $150; Bond square upright, $200; Emerson upright, $150; Fischer upright, $163; Mendelssohn mahogany upright, $150; Decker Bros. upright, $175; Steinway square, $90; 3 used Steinway grands in perfect order, very low; Huntington oak upright, $175; Kranich & Bach upright, $150; Price oak upright, $150; Hallet mahogany upright, $190; Steinway upright, $275; Pease upright, $125; Lyon & Healy upright, $100; Washburn upright, $150; and many others.
The new mahogany upright, with harp, zither, and mandolin effects, at $175, is delighting many homes.
Easiest installment terms will be granted. Handsome scarf and modern stool included. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list and also our schedule of freight rates on pianos. We ship pianos everywhere.
Inexpensive pianos bought from us may be exchanged later toward the purchase of a Steinway or Knabe. Steinways and Knabes sold only by us.
Pianos to rent, $3 per month and upward.
LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO.
The reason why

THE "CROWN" PIANO
has attained
ITS GREAT SUCCESS is because of its SUPERLATIVE MERIT.

THE "CROWN" PIANO'S
SUPERIORITY
is due to its perfect construction, enlarged capability, great durability.

"CROWN" PIANO PRICES:
$300 to $700.
Easy payments.

PIANO PRICES CUT IN TWO!
New pianos of standard quality.
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT, ranging in prices from $140 to $200.
SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS.

HOW TO SELECT PIANOS.
Look carefully over the recorded opinions of eminent musicians, and be guided by their unbiased judgment. After doing that you are certain to find that

THE KIMBALL PIANOS

stand second to none. They have received the unqualified approval of the greatest living artists, and are used in the leading colleges, conservatories, and schools throughout the United States.

A LARGE SELECTION
in a variety of casings always on hand at our warerooms.
Great bargains in second-hand pianos and organs. Old pianos taken in exchange.
Pianos rented, tuned, repaired, and stored.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857],
PIANOS, PIPE ORGANS, REED ORGANS.
S. w. cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873. MANUFACTURER OF PIANOFORTES; every piano warranted for ten years. Call and see our new styles.

Great reduction in price of new and second-hand pianos; large variety to select from: Decker Bros., Fischer, Vose, Hallet & Davis, Chickering, Steinway, Emerson, Schaff, and others. Every instrument warranted to be as represented.

Upright pianos at $75.
Upright pianos at $90.
Upright pianos at $115.
Upright pianos at $125.
Upright pianos at $145.
Upright pianos at $160.
Upright pianos at $165.
Upright pianos at $175.
Square pianos at $25, $35, $45.

We sell on small monthly payments.

TO RENT—$3 and $4 per month, 200 new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

VOSE PIANOS—

VOSE PIANOS.

Fifty second-hand upright pianos in perfect order at

MAY REVIVE HUNTER BILL

DR. FRANCES DICKINSON AIMS AT STANDARD OF LEARNING.

Announcement That State Board of Charities Will Recommend Its Own Abolition Will Lead to New Efforts to Reorganize the Various Examining Commissions of Illinois—Jane Addams to Lecture This Morning at the Chicago Woman's Club Rooms.

The announcement of the Illinois State Board of Charities at Champaign that it will recommend its own abolition this winter has brought up the Hunter bill of last session, which was left at the second reading and which, in amended form, may be introduced again at the coming session of the Legislature. The bill provided that the Trustees of the State University should establish a minimum standard of instruction for all educational institutions which confer degrees. Dr. Frances Dickinson was the author of the bill, and she was aiming at something that should carry into effect certain points of the Harper and Rogers educational bills as well as add new features.

Dr. Dickinson foresees that if a Board of Control for State Charitable Institutions is created and the merit system established this Board of Control will become also an examining body. This adds it to the list she presented with the Hunter bill, as follows:

Board of Control of Charities.
State Board of Health.
State Board of Pharmacy.
State Board of Dental Examiners.
State Board of Examining Architects.
State Board of Examining Mine Inspectors.
State Board of Examiners of Horseshoers.
State Board of Veterinary Examiners.

General Reorganization Proposed.

If a Board of Control of State Charitable Institutions is to be established, its members to devote their whole time to the work and to receive liberal compensation, Dr. Dickinson proposes so to change the bill as to accomplish a general reorganization of these boards.

Certain of the duties of these boards, she says, might be given to the trustees of the State University. Their work naturally might extend to the technical educational institutions. The State Board of Health could be added to the Board of Control of Charitable Institutions, and in this way two small boards could accomplish the entire work, with much better results and at a great saving to the State.

Miss Julia Lathrop, member of the State Board of Charities, heard the proposal with interest, but said she was not ready to express an opinion. "The only condition upon which we would recommend this paid Board of Control," she said, "is that the merit system should be established. If these other boards have no duties which might not be transferred, it is a question worth considering."

Jane Addams to Lecture.

Jane Addams will give the second in her course of six lectures on "Democracy and Social Ethics," today at 10:30 a. m. at the Chicago Woman's club rooms. Her topic will be "City Politics: The Need of a Larger Sense of Democracy." The course is open to the public.

GLEN ELLYN FARMER RUNS AMUCK IN STATE STREET PAWN SHOP.

Pays $22 for $5 Worth of Watches, Returns with Revolver Bought in the Place, Shoots at a Clerk, and Gains Possession of the Establishment.

Arthur Robinson, a young farmer from Glen Ellyn, who never in his life even robbed a bird's nest or missed a day at Sunday school, is locked up at the Harrison Street Station on charges of assault with a deadly weapon assault with intent to kill, carrying concealed weapons, shooting within the city limits, and disorderly conduct.

Robinson says he was made indignant by alleged fraud perpetrated upon him by a clerk in a State street pawnshop, and by way of mild protest fired a bullet through the clerk's coat sleeve. He wished to frighten the pawnshop people and fired indiscriminately till he held complete possession of the place.

Recently Robinson sold his farm in Glen Ellyn and moved with his family to River Forest. With the aid of his father he had purchased a fruit farm in Montana, and next Tuesday they were going to depart for their future home.

Yesterday young Robinson came to Chicago to do some shopping and in his wanderings he entered M. Jersky's pawnshop at 344 State street. Here he purchased a revolver and a box of cartridges and was about to leave the place when one of the clerks called his attention to a watch of dazzling appearance. Before he left the store Robinson had bought the timepiece, together with three others. For the lot he paid $22.

Later he learned that the watches were worth less than $5. It was then that he became indignant, and, after appealing to the police in vain, returned to the pawnshop. The clerk who sold him the revolver and watches was not in, but Robinson concluded to make a demonstration for the benefit of the others. When the police arrived he had fired all his cartridges and was pulling the trigger on exploded shells.

LACE MACHINERY ON THE WAY.

First Lot Destined for Zion City Will Reach the Custom House in a Few Days.

The lace making project of Dr. John Alexander Dowie for the Zion City is beginning to materialize. The first papers showing the arrival of one lot of the lace making machinery at Newport News went through the Chicago Custom-House yesterday and were received by G. W. Sheldon & Co., brokers. The invoice shows a valuation of $25,000 on eighty-five packages of machinery, which have been received in the East, and the customs duty is fixed at $12,000. The machinery is now ready for shipment to Chicago, and will arrive at the custom-house in a few days. Other consignments of a similar kind are expected from England soon.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 16.—The Board of Inquiry, which has been investigating the case of the twenty-five lace workers alleged to have been brought to this country from Europe by Zionist Dowie in violation of the contract labor law, decided today that the men, women, and children composing the party must return to their homes. The matter was once before decided against them, but the case was reopened upon an appeal.

GENERAL MILES WILL LECTURE.

"Our Unwatered Empire" to Be His Topic Before the National Irrigation Congress Next Thursday.

General Nelson A. Miles will address the National Irrigation Congress at the Auditorium on next Thursday evening on "Our Unwatered Empire." General Miles spent many years in the West and is familiar with the countless acres of arid, barren land, and also the wonderful transformation wrought by irrigation. In an article published in the North American Review in March, 1890, the General called attention to the remains of ancient irrigating canals in Arizona. The engineers of today are running the lines of their channels along the water routes of that prehistoric race. General Miles pointed out that private and individual enterprise never can adequately solve the problem of Western irrigation, and that the government should take the matter in hand and provide some adequate system.

ALLEGED BOGUS OFFICER TAKEN

William W. Ansley Arrested on the Charge of Representing Himself as a Government Agent.

William W. Ansley was arrested yesterday and held in $1,000 bond on the charge of having represented himself as a deputy United States Marshal, a secret service operative, and an army officer. According to the complaints Ansley has cosened a number of victims into giving him money.

The Pastor Pirate

By SIDNEY MAURICE.

(CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY'S TRIBUNE.)

John Fleming, a foundling, who has taken the name of the good couple who adopted him, spends a score of years wondering who his parents are. He had been found in a doorway by a policeman. A curious coral amulet, which hung around the neck of the infant, is an object of great interest on account of the characters cut in it. A professor of ancient languages says the signs are Arabic, and the mysterious ornament is written up in the newspapers. Fleming becomes a clergyman, marries, and gets a pastorate in Vanosten, Kas. One day he receives a letter with a strange postmark. The writer, Mustapha Ben Ali, a rich merchant of Morocco, says he is Fleming's uncle and asks him to come to Tangier. There Mustapha, otherwise Richard Denton, former American—tells Fleming his real name is Denton, that his father and mother died in an epidemic, and that he is the sole heir to the millions of his dying uncle. After a month's visit Fleming starts home with a fortune in his belt. Eighteen hours out the ship is captured by pirates and the passengers carried off. The amulet is a Mohammedan luckpiece, and its influence on the pirate causes him to spare Fleming when he would otherwise have killed him. In order to keep the amulet on board, without killing Fleming and spoiling the charm, the pirate chief forces the American to become a member of his crew. After Fleming has been made to participate in a number of robberies at sea the pirate craft is trapped by a gunboat. Fleming escapes. Arriving at a town, he runs into an old college mate on the street.

CHAPTER IX.

"ARREST me? You, Harry? Good God, you have heard these stories about me and you believe them?"

"Believe them?" he repeated, hotly. "Do you dare to deny——"

"I do—I do!" I cried. "Harry, for old times sake, listen to me. I am almost frantic from my wrongs, and I cannot believe that an old friend will not do me justice. If you will let me explain——"

He held up his hand to check my speech, as a party of roystering fellows came near, and when they passed by he said, slowly:

"Come with me to the Consulate. My uncle is Consul here, and I am here on a tour. I shall never make a preacher, so—but, there!" he interrupted himself roughly, "you need not hear about me; I am to hear about you, and I warn you," he said, in a threatening tone, "that the case looks black against you."

I made no reply as I followed him, being now gloomy indeed. If this hope failed me I was certainly a lost man. He ushered me into a low building, thence into a plainly furnished office room, and motioned me to a chair.

"Now, then," he said, sitting opposite me, "let me tell you what I have heard. It is no secret, because all Europe and America is ringing with your exploits, if we can call them so. You are the minister, the man in holy orders, turned pirate, and glorying in the shedding of blood, a villain who has turned his hand against his own people! There is a reward out for your head; why should I not earn it?"

For a moment I was stunned, and I realized more than ever in what a position I stood. The story of my adventures was incredible, and I would have a hard time convincing any one of my innocence. Yet, if I were to hope for life and liberty it was imperative that I should convince at least this friend that I was guiltless.

"Harry," I said, huskily, "you knew me at the college, and you had no reason to suspect that I was a villain; what reason have you to believe that I have changed my nature? Can you think for a moment that I would deliberately leave my pastorate in America and come to this barbarous country to engage in piracy?"

"But you have," said he, angrily. "Do you deny that you have been a pirate? You have been identified by a score of persons who have been captured and ransomed. The Captain of the pirate vessel has pointed you out as a recruit, and it is beyond a doubt that you took part in the attack on peaceful merchantmen. Your description leaves no doubt on this point. I do not know your motives, but the fact is beyond dispute."

"I admit the fact, but I deny the motives," I said, restraining my feelings as best I could. "Listen to me, Harry, and I will tell you as strange a tale of misadventure as ever befell mortal man."

My former friend sat opposite me with a coldly incredulous air, and I felt that it would be a hard task to convince him, but it was imperative. So I set myself to talk to him with all the vigor at my command. I rehearsed to him the whole story of my being called to Tangier, and my stay with my uncle; the tale of my capture by the pirates, and how I came to be one of the band. He listened with interest, but I was pained to notice that the incident of the amulet only provoked a smile. To him it was incredible that any one could be so impressed. Yet this was the particular point upon which my entire adventures turned.

"How can I convince you?" I cried at length. "See! here is the amulet, and your brief experience with these people ought to have convinced you that they are intensely superstitious. If you need other proof, keep me here in hiding until you can communicate with my uncle, Mustapha, in Tangier, and he will testify in my behalf."

"If you mean Mustapha Ben Ali," he said, with a withering look, "you are brazen indeed, since it is charged that you have killed him."

"I? Killed my uncle? Who charges that?" I exclaimed, indignantly.

"It is common rumor. The day after you left he was found dead, and his servants report that a large part of his treasure was missing."

"He told me himself that he was the victim of an incurable disease, and was liable to die at any moment," I said quickly. "There should be physicians in Tangier to testify to that. As for the treasure he gave me, it was his free gift. See," I said, and I plucked out my belt, and exhibited the drafts on London, "I surely did not steal these."

Delcourt scrutinized the drafts closely, and for the first time looked upon me favorably. I followed up the advantage, and with impassioned appeal put my case so strongly that I finally won him over. At the end he rose and gripped me firmly by the hand.

"Fleming, old boy," he said, heartily, "I am glad you have cleared your skirts; the case looked black, but I could not bring myself to believe that my old chum—but there, say no more about it. The question is how to get you out of this scrape. My uncle will not believe a word of your story, and he has orders to arrest you, and will cheerfully hang you. If you can once reach the continent of Europe there is a chance that you may conceal yourself until the affair blows over. Does any one know that you are here?"

"No one, but——" and I told him of the English shopkeeper.

"A meddlesome fellow," said Harry, "and may make mischief. Ah! I have a plan. My uncle will not be home till late, and I will make you out a passport, and properly visé it, so that you may take the boat tomorrow for Marseilles. You shall be," getting out the papers, "Thomas Jackson of Boston, traveling for pleasure. I don't think any one will question you, although I would advise you to talk as little as possible—play the invalid, eh?"

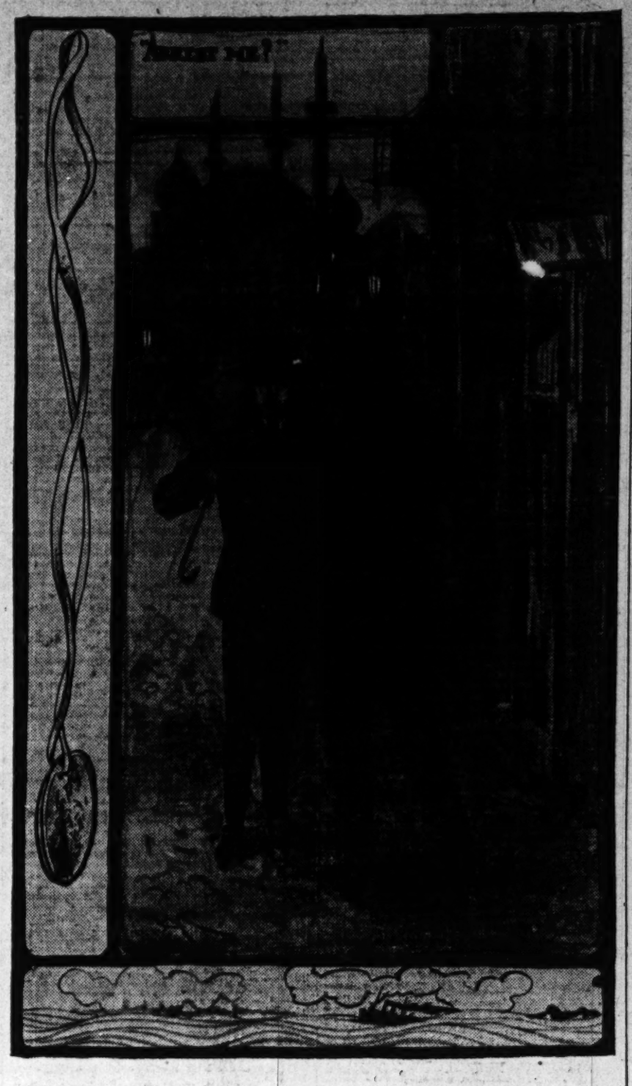
I thought the plan admirable, and when he had placed the papers in my hands I broached another subject.

"I wish you to take these drafts on London," said I. "I will transfer them to your name, and you can draw the money and send it to my wife in Vanosten. At present I do not dare to communicate with her; at some future time, perhaps——"

"There is a risk of failure," he said dubiously, "but I will do my best. I will have to think up some explanation how they came into my hands, but I have a good invention. And now, if you will take my advice, you will take passage at once, as the vessel may sail at daybreak. I will go with you to the boat as a voucher."

This he did, and my passage was secured without question, and I had no further trouble. Upon reaching Marseilles I had no difficulty passing the customs, and there I took train direct for Havre. I was in dreadful fear for two or three days, but felt easier when I learned through the English papers that search was still being made for me in the vicinity of Tangier. The shopkeeper had given his suspicions to the Consul, but Harry had nobly lied for me, and thrown them off the scent.

And here I must draw this record to a close. Although, before God, I am innocent, I cannot face my fellow-men and free myself of crime. I must wait, perhaps for years, until circumstances make it possible for me to reappear in safety. The sale of a few of my gems in Holland netted me $10,000, which, with my frugal way of living, will keep me for five years at least. Perhaps some day the search for me will cease, or Harry will be able to clear my name, but until then I must be as one dead to the world and my dear wife. She will be a rich woman, so there is no unhappiness on that score, but



with the experience I have passed through I feel that I can never be happy again. And it is so cruelly, so monstrously unjust. [THE END.]

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

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T is not every day that a mouse attends a great state function with the full knowledge and approval of a great monarch and of his court. Hence the presence of a small and exceedingly pert rodent at the grand state concert held at the imperial palace at Vienna the other day in connection with the wedding festivities of Duke Robert of Würtemberg and Archduchess Maria of Austria deserves to be placed on record.

The concert had just commenced when the heir apparent drew the attention of Archduchess Marie Josepha, who sat next to him, to a small gray mouse on the edge of the dais, among the palms which formed, so to speak, the dividing line between the orchestra and the imperial guests. The mouse was seated on its haunches, occasionally stroking its whiskers, and showed by its wrapt attention, as well as by its blinking, that it thoroughly enjoyed the exquisite music that was being played.

The first movement of Archduchess Marie Josepha on having her attention drawn to the tiny intruder was that which seems to come natural to every woman as soon as ever she catches sight of a mouse—that is to say, she drew her skirts together. The swish and rustle thus made, as well as the direction of her gaze, attracted the attention and aroused the curiosity of the other imperial and noble women to the mouse, and in a few moments every woman in the room had followed her example—that is to say, had drawn her skirts more tightly around her and was looking at the mouse, good-natured smiles being apparent on the faces of all the men, particularly in the case of the kindly old Emperor, who seemed much entertained and interested.

As soon as the music stopped the mouse disappeared, only to return to its former position and to its attitude of appreciative attention as soon as the music struck up again. Throughout the concert the mouse occupied the attention and interest of all present, from the Emperor down to the youngest débutante at court, and when, just after the concert had been brought to a conclusion, the mouse, after vanishing suddenly, reappeared, sat on its haunches, facing the Emperor, stroking its whiskers and blinking at him in a friendly fashion, as if to intimate to him its friendly approval of the performance, there was a general laugh which not even the restrictions of court etiquette could prevent.

It is not to eighteen years of military confinement in a fortress that Prince Prosper Arenberg has been sentenced by the court-martial organized by the Kaiser in order to try him afresh for his atrocious murder of a native official in German west Africa, but to fifteen years of penal servitude in Germany's great military penitentiary, a far more serious punishment. For, whereas confinement in a fortress is more or less nominal, since the delinquent retains his military rank and has the free run of the surrounding districts and of the various country houses, being merely required to report himself to the commanding officer in the morning and at nightfall, imprisonment with hard labor in a penitentiary involves military degradation and not only strict incarceration but likewise all the horrors and disgrace of penal servitude.

It is the first time on record that the scion of one of the great mediatized houses of the old world—that is to say, of those families which exercised sovereign sway until the beginning of the present century and which still retain sovereign rank and the right of intermarriage with the now reigning dynasties on a footing of perfect equality—has been called upon to don the garb of a mere convict.

The Prince is the only brother of the Duke of Arenberg, who is likewise Duke of Meppen, of Croy, and of Aerschot, as well as Prince of Recklinghausen, besides being a grandee of Spain and a member of the House of Lords of Prussia, Bavaria, and Austria. Inasmuch as the Duke has but one son, a 10-months-old baby, it is within the bounds of possibility that ere Prince Prosper, who enjoys the predicate of "Serene Highness," completes his term he may succeed to the family honors and vast estates.

The punishment thus inflicted upon Prince Prosper Arenberg has created an immense sensation throughout the length and breadth of Europe and has spread a certain amount of terror among the highest classes of the aristocracy, who now realize, perhaps for the first time, that lofty birth and sovereign lineage no longer constitute any protection or immunity from the action of the law. Indeed, the action of the Kaiser in the matter is compared unfavorably by the nobility, but favorably by the general public, to that of King Leopold of Belgium, who when some time ago young Prince Loos et Corswarem, nephew and heir presumptive to the Duke of that name, was convicted at Brussels of wholesale fraud, some of the victims of his swindles being Americans, declined to permit the Belgian law to take its course in the matter, but insisted that he should be exonerated on the ground of his being mentally irresponsible, the real reason being, however, that he was a "Serene Highness" and a Prince of a mediatized dynasty, one of his ancestors, by the by, being that infamous Godoy, Prince of the Peace, who, as favorite of the Queen of Spain at the close of the last century, played so unsavory a rôle in the history of the peninsula.

Prince Prosper Arenberg had not only sabered and shot his victim, a half-breed, but had actually thrust and twisted his riding cane in the gaping wounds of the dying man. Brought before a court-martial, he was sentenced in the first place to three months' confinement in a fortress—that is to say, to a mere nominal punishment—the court taking the ground that the life of a mere half-breed weighed but little when the man who has condescended to take it happens to be not only a Prussian officer but likewise a Prince of one of the formerly sovereign houses of Germany.

The Kaiser, who, with all his disposition to absolutism, and his theories of the divine right of Kings, is democratic in other particulars, especially in connection with the administration of justice, in his capacity as Emperor and Commander-in-Chief of the army quashed the sentence of the court-martial, which he denounced as altogether ridiculous, and ordered the organization of a new court-martial, directing that great care be taken in its selection. It is this new court that has sentenced Prince Prosper to fifteen years' penal servitude.

The Marquis of Salisbury, by exchanging the Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs for the position of Lord Privy Seal, gains in point of rank and precedence. For, whereas until now he has only come tenth on the table of precedence, he now, as Lord Privy Seal, becomes the third Great Officer of State, the others being the Lord High Chancellor and the Lord President of the Privy Council, an office held by the Duke of Devonshire. As Lord Privy Seal Lord Salisbury will henceforth and for the first time have precedence of all Dukes, with the exception of the Duke of Devonshire. He has charge of the Sovereign's Privy Seal, which has to be affixed to all charters, grants, and pardons before they receive the Great Seal, the keeper of which is the Lord High Chancellor. Previous to the reign of King Henry VIII. the office was held by ecclesiastics, but since that time invariably by peers above the rank of Baron.

LAKE BLUFF FAMILY IS POISONED BY FOOD THEY EAT AT DINNER.

E. P. Tilly and His Wife Are Unconscious Twenty-four Hours and Their Three Children and Sister-in-Law Are Made Critically Ill Also.

E. P. Tilly, his wife, three children, and sister-in-law were mysteriously poisoned at Lake Bluff on Thursday, and until yesterday it was feared Tilly and his wife would die. The family became ill shortly after eating dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Tilly became unconscious and the others were too ill to aid them.

The eldest child at length revived sufficiently to reach a neighbor's house and give the alarm. Dr. Parmenter of Lake Forest and Druggist Mackenzie of Waukegan were called. They found Mr. and Mrs. Tilly unconscious and the sister-in-law, Mrs. Allen, and the two children in a critical condition.

After several hours' work Mrs. Allen and the children were revived, but the parents did not recover consciousness until yesterday. All are now considered out of danger.

Dr. Parmenter decided some poisonous substance in the meat or pickles eaten at dinner poisoned the family.

HOLY NAME PASTOR PROMOTED.

Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons Appointed Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Chicago.

The Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons, former chancellor and secretary of the Archdiocese of Chicago, and at present pastor of the Holy Name Parish, has been appointed Vicar General of the archdiocese by Archbishop Feehan, to succeed the late Very Rev. D. M. J. Dowling, whose death occurred last July. The appointment has been received by the Catholic clergy of the city with many expressions of approval.

The position to which Father Fitzsimmons has been elevated is one which requires the incumbent to exercise all the functions of the Archbishop during his absence, besides acting in the capacity of chief counselor and adviser to the Archbishop at all times.

Father Fitzsimmons was born in Morris, Ill., and received his first education in the country schools. He studied for the priesthood in the college at Kankakee and in the seminary at Baltimore. He was ordained at the age of 18, and was given his first assignment as assistant pastor of St. Mary's Church of this city.

For a Cold in the Head Laxative Brome-Quinine Tablets.

WAR ON THE LOAN SHARKS

FIRMS MAKE DISMISSAL THE PENALTY OF PATRONIZING THEM.

Leading Business Houses Follow the Initiative of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. and Create Funds from Which Their Needy Employes May Borrow—John V. Farwell & Co. Warns Its Men Against the Secret Agencies—New System Indorsed.

Following the initiative of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., other firms are creating a loan fund for needy employés, thus obviating the necessity of borrowing money from the "sharks." Patronizing the loan agents will be considered provocation for dismissal.

Yesterday John V. Farwell & Co. inclosed in the pay envelope of each of their employés the following notification:

Whenever it comes to our knowledge that any employé has borrowed money from one of the secret loaning agencies now infesting this city, or has indorsed the note of any person who is borrowing from such parties, that employé will be promptly discharged. Any legitimate case of need should be laid before the manager, who will give it attention.

John V. Farwell Jr. said: "We have had a great deal of trouble of late with some money lenders. Our employés have fallen victims to their smoothly worded inducements, and we have experienced much difficulty in getting them out of their clutches. We decided to adopt the plan which has been used by Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. for more than a year."

Mr. Bartlett said: "When we notified the men in our employ that they must not patronize the loan 'sharks' we set aside a fund for the purpose of meeting the immediate needs of the employés. The system has worked admirably."

William A. Merigold of Merigold & Co., loan agents, said last night: "The plan of Mr. Bartlett is a good one and ought to keep employés out of the clutches of the 'sharks.' If all the large business firms would adopt the plan the 'sharks' would be driven out of business."

Richard W. Sears, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., said he considered Mr. Bartlett's plan a good one, and that his firm would adopt it should any difficulty be experienced with the "sharks."

Among the other firms which have adopted the plan of Mr. Bartlett are the J. W. Butler Paper company, Franklin MacVeagh & Co., and Sprague, Warner & Co.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The costume represented is of mixed gray camel's hair cloth. The corsage opens down the front and is trimmed with narrow bands of black velvet, held by steel buttons. The

CAMEL HAIR CLOTH COSTUME.

skirt is flat and trimmed with a finely plaited flounce of velvet on the cross, ornamented in the style of the corsage.—New York Herald.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

MRS. LOWDEN TAKES OUT POLICY FOR $250,000 AND BREAKS WOMAN'S RECORD.

Daughter of George M. Pullman Becomes the Most Heavily Insured of Her Sex—Husband Puts a Similar Valuation on His Life.

If a human life can be measured in money, Mrs. Florence Pullman Lowden is today the most valuable woman in the world. By policies recently placed, announcement of which was made yesterday, she is insured for a quarter of a million dollars, the heaviest insurance carried by any woman. To avert the possibility of want should she survive him, her husband, Colonel Frank O. Lowden, has taken out policies in a like amount. Together the lives of the man and his wife are worth $500,000 to the companies interested.

Mrs. Lowden is one of the two daughters of the late George M. Pullman. She has been a beneficiary under his will to the amount of $1,500,000.

The insurance was secured by H. S. Vail, an actuary, and the policies delivered to Colonel and Mrs. Lowden just previous to their starting with Mrs. Pullman and Mrs. F. J. Carolan for the Pacific coast a few days ago.

The policies are what are known as the "twenty-year life and twenty-year trust" class. They provide that in the case of the demise of either of the policyholders that the sum of $12,500 shall become an annuity to the surviving one, or his or her heirs, as the case may be. The annual premium rate on the two policies jointly is estimated to be close to $16,000.

Actuary Vail divided his contract among five companies, each writing policies of $50,000 for both Colonel and Mrs. Lowden. The companies are the New York Life, Equitable, Massachusetts Mutual Life, United States Life, and Pennsylvania Mutual.

"The five policies, amounting to $250,000, on the life of Mrs. Lowden," said George W. Riggs of the New York Life, last night, "constitute so far as I know, the heaviest insurance ever written on a woman's life. The two, footing up to $500,000, pass all life records in the West."

DR. KUH REPLIES TO ATTACK.

Says Dr. Jenks' Criticism That He Misapplied Charity Statistics Is Not Warranted.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In this morning's issue of your paper you do me the honor of giving a brief abstract of a paper read by me at the State Conference of Charities at Champaign. You also report an attack made upon me by Dr. Jenks of the State Insane Asylum at Elgin. Will you permit me to reply briefly to this criticism? The doctor accuses me of misapplying statistics. Among the ten figures taken from the official reports of insane asylums there is one which, according to Dr. Jenks, although correctly quoted, does not convey a fair idea of results accomplished. I am all the more willing to concede this point, as it would only be an additional proof of the claim made by me—i. e., that with larger experience the results at our institutions become more satisfactory. Dr. Jenks' criticism does certainly not in any way affect the conclusions drawn from those figures, but rather strengthens them.

The statement that I escaped criticism by taking the 2 o'clock train is certainly amusing. It was at least fifteen minutes after the reading of my paper had been finished before the conference adjourned, so there was ample time for a reply, but none was forthcoming. Dr. Jenks, it seems, preferred to wait until I had left Champaign before attacking me, thereby robbing me of a chance to defend myself. It was the purpose of my paper to advocate civil service for State insane asylums, and I am delighted to see that resolutions commending that change were passed by the conference. Respectfully, yours, SYDNEY KUH, M. D.

BABY THRIVES IN INCUBATOR.

Weighs Less than Three Pounds, but Eats Every Hour and Is Expected to Live.

One of the smallest babies in Chicago is being nursed in an incubator at the Chicago Lying-In Hospital. The infant weighs only two pounds and twelve ounces, but is eating every hour and is expected to live. The hospital has established a record, having brought up six strong, healty babies of premature birth out of nine received. Dr. J. B. De Lee is Secretary of the hospital. The success of the incubator at this hospital is said to be due to the care with which it is watched. The temperature is recorded and adjusted every five minutes, night and day, and the infant is fed every hour.

Safer to invest money in diamonds than in some banks; easy terms. Loftis Bros., 100 State.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Chicago Orchestra Concert.

After an absence of a week, devoted to a short tour of the Northwest—Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Madison—the Chicago Orchestra resumed its work in this city yesterday afternoon, giving the fourth of its season of public rehearsals, under the direction of Theodore Thomas. The attractive and almost "popular" nature of the program drew out a large audience, which, once the performance was well under way, manifested its appreciation without stint or hesitation. The following is the list of compositions presented:

Symphony No. 2, A minor, opus 55 (first time).....Saint-Saëns
Allegro marcato—Allegro appassionato—Adagio—Scherzo presto, prestissimo.
Concerto for violin No. 1, G minor, opus 26...Bruch
Vorspiel—Adagio. Finale.
Overture, "Sappho," opus 44.....Goldmark
Vorspiel, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Invitation to the Dance.....Weber
Orchestration by Felix Weingartner.
Invocation, Minuet of the Will-o'-the-Wisps.
Dance of the Sylphs, March, "Rakoczy".
"Damnation of Faust".....Berlioz
Soloist, Leon Marx.

The A Minor Symphony by the distinguished French composer, M. Camille Saint-Saëns (his second work in this form), was on this occasion given for the first time at these concerts. The numerous other elegantly constructed compositions from the pen of this gifted writer which have been performed here with such frequency during former seasons naturally gave rise to feelings of especial interest in connection with the announcement of this unfamiliar work, the more so in view of the fact that only one of his symphonies—the third, in C minor, opus 78—had been brought forward in the past. It is safe to say that none who heard the new work yesterday experienced any disappointment concerning it. The first movement of any symphony at the beginning of a program is well nigh doomed through the comparatively small proportion of the audience in their places when the program begins and the disturbance entailed by the entrance and seating of late comers as soon as the movement is over, and it was but natural that the opening section of the work in question should suffer somewhat from these sources. Wherefore it is a matter of satisfaction to note that the management has provided against any such contingency in connection with the "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven, which is seen to be the first number of next week's program. Passing on to the second movement of the Saint-Saëns symphony, the extreme delicacy of this composition, both as to its musical contents and the manner of its orchestration, at once laid claim to the audience's attention, and this condition was strengthened by the scherzo which followed.

The next number on the program was the splendid violin concerto in G minor, by Max Bruch, performed by Mr. Leon Marx, who herewith is enrolled among the list of distinguished soloists who have appeared with the orchestra. For two years Mr. Marx has assisted at these concerts as one of the first violinists, but until now he has not been singled out for the enviable distinction which he this week enjoys. Additional prestige was imparted to his début by the fact that Mr. Thomas conducted the orchestral accompaniment in person. The nature of Mr. Marx's performance was such as to remove the necessity for severe criticism. The great majority of artistic performances one hears are neither good enough nor bad enough to warrant anything more than passing comment, not being marked by technical shortcomings sufficient to merit especial censure nor by excellencies of treatment which call for enthusiastic praise. Occasionally a performance is heard which, by its forcefulness and purity, at once silences all dissent, but these are few and far between. There is, however, another class of interpretations—and which perhaps do the greatest good of all—whose occasional blemishes of execution are greatly outweighed by their poesy and general musical beauty. It is to this class that Mr. Marx's reading of the Bruch concerto belongs, although, to forestall any misconstruction, it should be said in this connection that even from a technical standpoint his work left little to be desired. But it was from the poetic side that the player appealed most strongly to his listeners, and after all this is the chief end of art. Mr. Marx brings to his work a patently musical temperament, a beautiful tone, and a fine sense of musical proportion, all of which assisted him to a performance which passed beyond the point of mere interest and became enjoyable. Greater physical strength would no doubt result in an added sonority of tone, but in view of his youth this may still be looked for, only it is to be hoped that future gains in power may not interfere with its present poetic quality. To refer particularly to his playing of the Bruch concerto, the first movement was marked by a breadth and ease of delivery which made it apparent after a few measures that he was achieving a success, and the ensuing adagio was given with a poise and artistic truthfulness which emphasized most eloquently the indefinable musical beauty of this composition. A more powerful tone would probably have made the finale a bit more climactic, but the movement was taken with a rapidity and sweep, unmarred by technical faltering or indistinctness, which carried it to a successful culmination. After two recalls the performer yielded to the general demand for an encore with the Adagio from a concerto by Viotti. The latter part of the program brought to notice a number of established favorites. The program will be repeated as usual this evening at the Auditorium.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

LONG LIST OF RECEPTIONS ANNOUNCED FOR TODAY.

Wedding of Mrs. Caroline Hoskins and Mr. Percy B. Herr at Hyde Park Hotel This Afternoon — Daughter of Judge Grosscup to Be Introduced on Evening of Dec. 10 at a Reception in the Virginia Hotel — Series of Cotillions.

Society events for today:

Mrs. O. W. Potter, 130 Lake Shore drive, reception from 3 till 6, to introduce Miss Margaret Potter.
Mrs. George A. Seaverns Jr., 2319 Michigan avenue, reception from 3 till 6, to introduce Miss Adele Louise Seaverns.
Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Edward Kendall Rogers, reception from 3 till 6 at 259 Ontario street, to introduce Miss Edith Rogers.
Mrs. Marvin Hughitt, 2828 Prairie avenue, a reception from 3 till 6, to introduce Miss Bella McCullough.
Mrs. William Waller, Sheridan road, near Buena Park avenue, reception from 3 till 6, to introduce Miss Lucy Waller Peel.
Mrs. Cyrus Henry Clarke, 2204 Prairie avenue, reception from 3 till 6, to introduce Miss Symonds and Miss Harris.
Mrs. Charles A. Birney, 2093 Sheridan road, afternoon reception.
Mrs. W. B. Re Qua, the Metropole, a luncheon.
Lecture before Matheon club by Mr. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor upon "Molière and His Times."

The wedding of Mrs. Caroline Oliver Hoskins and Mr. Percy B. Herr will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Hyde Park Hotel. Mrs. Hoskins is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Oliver of New Orleans. The Rev. Dr. Bixby will perform the ceremony, and the attendants will be Miss Kingsbury and Mr. Edwin Miller. A reception will follow the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Herr will go to New York on their wedding trip. They will be at home at 5006 Washington avenue after Jan. 15.

The marriage of Miss Helen Page Smith, daughter of Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, 401 Dearborn avenue, and Mr. Hyde Wallace Perce will take place on Dec. 18 at St. Chrysostom's Church. The Rev. Charles Stanley Lester of St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Thaddeus Snively. The maid of honor will be the groom's sister, Miss Frances Cora Perce, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Lucy Carberry of New York and Miss Faith Wyatt. Mr. Brewer will be the best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Arthur Field and Mr. William Wallace. The bride will be given away by her brother.

A series of three dances for young people will be given at Lincoln Hall on Dec. 6, Jan. 3, and Jan. 31. Those on the Committee of Arrangements are Miss Mervyn Winston, Miss Hazel Haskell, Miss Marion Strong, Miss Edith Key, and Miss Ethel Kirkland. The chaperons are:

Mrs. F. S. Winston, Mrs. R. C. Vilas,
Mrs. T. R. Lyon, Mrs. F. C. Austin,
Mrs. Graeme Stewart, Mrs. James Walsh,
Mrs. J. R. Winterbotham, Mrs. G. W. Haskell,
Mrs. J. Edmund Strong, Mrs. Everts Wrenn.

Miss Katheryn Grosscup, daughter of Judge Peter S. Grosscup, will be introduced to society on the evening of Dec. 10 at a reception at the Virginia, between the hours of 9 and 11. Those assisting in receiving will be:

Mrs. Henry W. Bishop, Mrs. James H. Eckels,
Miss Katheryn Patterson, Mrs. W. W. Gurley,
Mrs. K. M. Landis, Mrs. Charles M. Hewitt.

The list of young women who will assist is not yet completed, but among the number are Miss Ethel Peck, Miss Clara Whedon, Miss Bessie Ullmann, Miss Pearl Salsick of Milwaukee.

Mrs. Holmes Hoge, 1316 Maple avenue, Evanston, will give a reception on Friday afternoon, Nov. 30, from 3 till 6 o'clock, to introduce her daughter, Miss Jane Hoge. In the evening there will be a supper and a dance for the receiving party.

The Cotillons will commence a series of subscription dances at Illinois Hall on Friday evening, Dec. 14. Those on the committee in charge are.

Miss Charlotte Plamondon, Miss Lillian Tuthill,
Miss Stella Metzger, Miss Jessie MacLaren,
Miss Mary Morgan, Miss Marie Plamondon,
Miss Ruth Ripley, Miss Grace MacLaren,
Miss Grace McCarthy, Miss Ruth Wilson,
Miss Dorothy Eckhart, Miss Mary King,
Miss Mabel Higgins, Miss Sadie Smyth,
Miss Evelyn Miller. Miss Nell Smyth.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Congdon, 3309 Forest avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Mabel Congdon, to Mr. James Van Inwagen Jr. The wedding will take place this winter.

The Sheridan club, Forty-first street and Michigan avenue, will hold its annual ball on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28.

Mr. and Mrs. David N. Hanson and Mr. and Mrs. Allen M. Clement will hold a reception on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, from 8 till 11 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, 4737 Ellis avenue.

Four hundred guests were present at the annual reception of the Arché club and the Young Women's Auxiliary last evening at Grand Boulevard Hall. Chrysanthemums and palms decorated the hall, and the teas-rooms were done in pink and green. A quartet and an orchestra gave the music program. The President, Mrs. Walter Olds, was assisted in receiving by the following officers of the club and auxiliary:

Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, Mrs. John C. Hessler,
Mrs. H. Chase Gardner, Mrs. E. L. Murfey,
Miss Isabella Wilken, Miss Alice E. Smith,
Miss Harvey Knapp, Miss Margaret Grier.

Mrs. Sarah Wiley presided in the teas-rooms. She was assisted by:

Mrs. Charles Fellows, Mrs. J. N. Hobbs,
Mrs. Twing B. Wiggin, Mrs. R. W. Phillips,
Mrs. Herman J. Hall, Mrs. Johnson,
Mrs. William T. Rankin, Mrs. C. E. Caldwell,
Mrs. Henry Pakin. Mrs. John